THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 31. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SCENES OF HORROR.

The Details of the Loss of the Australian Steamship "London"—Heartrending Incidents of Heroism and Suffering—Two Hundred Doomed Beings Waiting to Death—Last Hours of G. V. Brooke, the Actor—Noble Conduct of the Captain—He Refuses to Save Himself and Goes Down With the Ship—The Passengers Shooting Themselves to Avoid Drowning—Marvellous Escape of the Survivors, Etc

The wreck of the Australian emigrant ship *London*, with the loss of over two hundred lives, has already been recorded. The English papers received by the *Africa* furnish details of the catastrophe, which excel in horror and interest anything of the kind that has occurred in Europe since the loss of the *Royal Charter*.

HEROISM OF THE CAPTAIN.

It was not till 4 A. M. on Wednesday, the 10th inst., that Captain Martin resolved to put back to Plymouth, the *London* being then some two hundred miles southwest of Land's End. But it seems to have been already too late. At half-past 10 on Wednesday night a tremendous sea swept the ship, broke into the engine room and put out the fires. This was the night on which the thirty-five sels were wrecked at once in Torbay. All the passengers of the *London* worked at the pumps, while the gale became a hurricane, and the ship was losing all control. At length, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Captain Martin called his passengers together, and told them that they must prepare for the worst. The ship had already sunk as low as her mainchains. One boat was lowered and instantly swamped, but the five men in her dragged on board the ship. No attempt was made to launch the other boats; but the passengers gathered into the chief cabin, and having been calmly assured by Captain Martin that there was no hope left, they quietly joined with the clergyman in prayer. There was no wild and selfish terror, no screaming, no rushing to the boats; there was the agony of sudden partings and of everlasting separations of parent and child, and husband and wife; but with the example of Captain Martin before them, all these dying men and women were composed, and all resigned, while the children wondered and asked why their fathers and mothers looked so sad. Captain Martin remained at his station on the poop, once or twice only going forward, and once or twice into the saloon to join in the devotions of the passengers. At two P. M. the few men who were destined to survive to bring the sad story home—sixteen of the crew and three of the passengers—determined to trust themselves to the chances of the sea, lowered away the pinnace, and launched her clear of the ship. These men called to the Captain to come with them, but this brave and steadfast English seamen declined, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed, and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, and five minutes after the *London*, with two hundred and seventy souls on board, went down, and all was over. It seems that after the pinnace came away an ineffectual attempt was made to get the other boats out, but it was too late.

DEMEANOR OF THE PASSENGERS.

The agony of suspense had been so long maintained that on the day the *London* foundered the passengers were perfectly quiet and unexcited, and a surprising degree of resignation was exhibited throughout. Miss Marks, of Old Kent road, London, was at first almost frantic; yet when the boat left she stood calmly on deck bareheaded, and waved an adieu to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Grant, one of the officers, was lively throughout, and encouraged many to toil at the pumps—a work rendered by the wind highly dangerous and difficult. Miss Brooker, from Pimlico, was heard to say, as she wrung her hands, "Well, I have done all that I could, and can do no more." She then became outwardly calm. On Tuesday night, after the passengers had been alarmed by the shipping of water, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Wood (who had with her her husband and five children), Miss Brooker and Miss Marks read the Bible by turns in the second cabin. It was on that night that after the sea had poured down the hatch the Captain said, "Boys, you may say your prayers." At 12 o'clock on the following night Mr. Draper held a prayer meeting in the saloon. An extraordinary fact deserves to be recorded. A poor old couple who had three children with them had tried in vain three times to go upon their voyage. First in a vessel unknown, and which was wrecked; next in the *Duncan Dunbar*, which was also recently wrecked, and lastly Gardner, the steward, saw the poor wife washed over board from the *London*, to leeward, her husband following her presently beneath the billows. Among the passengers were two stout old people who had become favorites on board, and who had been sent for by their only son. The poor creatures, on learning that they must drown took a small quantity of brandy and went below to die together in their cabin. Mr. Bevan, a wealthy coach proprietor, and his wife, of Melbourne, who had been enjoying a trip to Europe; Mr Lemon, ironmonger, Burke street, Melbourne: Mr. McLean, owner of extensive baths, opposite the Albion Hotel, Melbourne, who had brought his son to be educated in England, and Mr. Barnett, Russel street, Melbourne, were among those who perished.

BROOKE, THE TRAGEDIAN.

Down into the waves with two hundred and sixty-nine others has sunk Gustavus V. Brooke, the famed tragedian, who was bound for the country which had been the scene of a reverse of fortune to him, but previously of many brilliant successes. He will be well remembered as a tall man, of powerful build, and he is stated by the rescued passengers to have exerted his strength to the utmost in helping to keep the ship afloat. The Dutch portion of the crew, twenty-one in number, refused to work, and, according to the English sailors who were saved, these men went to their berths and remained there, so that the passengers had to work at the pumps for many hours with the English seamen. Mr. G. V. Brooke exerted himself incessantly. Attired only in a red Crimean shirt and trousers, with no hat on, and barefooted, he went backwards and forwards to the pumps until working at them was found to be useless, and when last seen, about four hours before the steamer went down, he was leaning with grave composure upon one of the half doors at the companion. His chin was resting upon both hands, and his arms were on top of the door, which he gently swayed to and fro, while he calmly watched the scene. One of the passengers who saw him has said, "He had worked wonderfully, and, in fact, more bravely than any man on board of that ship." To the steward, who made himself known, Mr. Brooke said, "If you succeed in saving yourself, give my farewell to the people of Melbourne.

THINKING OF HIS FATHER.

Next must be mentioned a circumstance, the publication of which may prove of great importance. Mr. Munro states that a passenger named Eastwood, with whom he had been acquainted prior to the voyage, said to him:—"Well, Jack, I think we are going to go." The answer was:—"I think we are, Eastwood." The reply was:—"We cannot help it. There's only one thing I regret about it; of a draft for five hundred pounds on the Bank of Victoria, Ballarat, I only received twenty pounds, which I gave to the captain in the office of Money, Wigram & Co. I should have liked my poor father to have got the balance." The speaker was among those who perished; but, fortunately and singularly enough, his communication was made to one of the three surviving passenges, and as the deceased Mr. Eastwood's father is known to live near Liverpool, the probability is that his son's wish will be fulfilled—a wish that was so fervent that Mr. Eastwood shed tears as he expressed it.

STRIKING BY WIFE AND CHILDREN.

One of the passengers in the boat—Mr. John Wilson, a native of Montrose—went down into the cabin and endeavored to persuade a friend—Mr. John Hickman, from Ballarat, and brother to Mr. Hickman, solicitor of Southampton—to attempt to save his life by going into the boat; but, after being entreated, he said, "No; I promised my wife and children to stay by them, and I will do so." The water was then a considerable depth on the lee side of the saloon, indeed over the top of the berths; and he asked Mr. Wilson to help him in removing his four children to the windward side, out of the water. This was done; and then he shook hands with Mr. Wilson, with "Good-by, Jack," and parted with his friend forever. When last seen Mr. Hickman was seen standing in a row with his wife and children. This occurred about an hour before the boat put off; but probably they had perished by that time, as the water had before then poured into the steamer through her cabin windows, and when the boat left the sea was flush with the top of the poop deck, and the corpses of drowned women and children were floating over the deck.

ROOM FOR ANOTHER.

When the men were all in the boat, one of the seamen cried, "There may still be room; fetch a lady." Mr. Wilson then sprang over a portion of the deck in search of a lady he knew, but not seeing her, and knowing that every instant was precious, he said to a young girl, "Will you go?" She did not refuse; therefore Mr. Wilson seized her and took her to the bulwarks; but when she looked over the rails and saw the distance which she must spring, she said in despair, "Oh, I cannot do that." There was no time for persuasion or parley, and Mr. Wilson was obliged to drop the girl and jump from the steamer to the boat, which he fell into safely. The ship was being washed over to the boat, towards which it lunged heavily.

THE CAPTAIN'S LAST ACT.

The Captain, who was walking calmly up and down the poop, had refused to leave his ship, but just before the boat put off he had the consideration and presence of mind to give those in the boat their "course." He told them that it lay east northeast to Brest, which was correct. Before the boat could be got off it was in great danger of being sucked down with the ship, which was rapidly settling beneath the water. The swirl of water round the stern that preceded the foundering had already begun to be excessive, and the boat was therefore hastily cut away.

A THOUSAND GUINEAS FOR A LIFE.

At that moment those in the boat were piteously called upon by a lady about twenty-three years of age, who, with a face which was, it was stated, livid with horror, shrieked out an offer of "a thousand guineas if you'll take me in." But in that solemn hour millions of money would have been accounted valueless, and to return must have resulted in destruction to all. One of the seamen has stated that when the boat was pushed off, and the Captain had wished those in her "God speed," the men resolved that no danger must be allowed to accrue to them from further crowding, and that some of them drew their knives with a determination of cutting off the hands of those who might leap from the ship and endeavor to cling to the boat's gunwales. It is also stated that long before this, when it was first made known that the vessel must go down, a passenger brought on deck a carpet-bag, and that on his doing so the Captain gave a short, melancholy laugh, and then smiled, as one of the passengers expressed it, "at the preposterous idea of the man's thinking at such a time of his property."

THE LAST GLIMPSE OF THE DOOMED.

Two passengers were seen with life-belts, but probably none were alive when they came to the surface. The spectacle was only to be seen, for in the din of the tempest no cry from the shaking multitude could be heard, and soon not a vestige was visible. As the ship sunk it was seen that all on deck were driven forward, not by water, but by a tremendous and overpowering rush of air from below, which, as it escaped through the deck as well as the hatches, impelled all on deck forward with violence, and their dreadful struggle must have been soon ended. It was remarked that the third officer, who was named Angel, stood to the last at his post at the donkey engine, which was employed in working the pumps, and that his hands were on the engine even as the vessel disappeared.

THE PASSENGERS SHOOTING THEMSELVES TO AVOID DROWNING.

Several revolvers were seen in the hands of passengers, who did not conceal their intention of shooting themselves when the last moment came, preferring to meet their death, when inevitable, by the bullet rather than by drowning. The steward, indeed, overheard an offer by the owner of a pistol, to a friend, that he would shoot him if he desired. The well-meant offer was at that time declined, and whether these intentions were carried into execution is not known; but no reports of firearms were heard as the steamer foundered.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Leaving the sad circumstances connected with those who have perished, there is something to narrate concerning the adventures of the small remnant of the crew and passengers who were saved. A compass had been given them by the Captain, and under the directions of King, the men agreed that whatever might happen they would sit immovable except when pulling at the oars. They worked at each oar, and they ran before the sea. Every nerve was exerted to make the boat withstand the fearful tossing and the strain as she mounted the waves and became surrounded by the surge. Before daylight, and as the moon rose, the men were overjoyed at descrying a vessel close alongside. They hailed the ship and were heard, but, as they could present no light, they could not be seen, although they could see the ship tacking about for an hour trying to find them. The search was fruitless, and the ship was lost sight of. The boat had not been rowed during the time the ship was sighted, but simply kept away before the wind until daylight, when no vessel was visible. The men adhered to their course, and at nine o'clock sighted two vessels, but were prevented from making for them by the cross seas. They rowed for one of them, however, for five hours. When at last they came up to her they found her to be an Italian barque, the *Marfanople*, Captain Cavassa. Just as they were approaching the vessel they were struck by a heavy squall and shipped a sea, so that all in the boat gave themselves up for lost, but by only one of the men moving in the boat to bale her out, and no fresh seas striking her, they were enabled to bale her clear, and bring up alongside the barque. A line was thrown to them, and they were drawn up to the deck, where they found themselves completely benumbed by the exposure to which they had been subjected. Captain Cavassa, who could speak little English, to whom the men feel grateful to the extremest extent, used more means for their recovery and for their comfort than simple humanity would dictate. He had the men stripped, rubbed, clad in fresh, warm garments, and killed for them a turkey, besides providing tea and soup, and setting apart for them warm beds.

—In the Isle of Wight, on Christmas day, there were growing, in unprotected gardens, geraniums, fuschias, calceolarias, stocks, roses, violets, pansies, mignonette, jessamine, convolvulus, heliotropes, verbenas, French marigolds, Cape asters, orange oleander, myrtle, primroses, carnations, and green peas, and apple trees in bloom; a second crop of ripe figs, new potatoes, and green apples were also to be seen.

SPAIN.

The Military Insurrection—Prim's Cause Regarded as Hopeless—O'Donnell Anxious the Insurgent Chief Should Escape.

Madrid (January 15) correspondence London Times.

Abandoned to himself, unchecred by the slightest demonstration in his favor, Prim can hardly bear up for any length of time, nor would any prolonged resistance on his part now avail either himself or his country. What might have happened had he struck one great blow, and distinguished himself with some brilliant achievement at the onset, it would now be idle to speculate.

Madrid (January 16) correspondence London Times.

From all we can make out of the Government's disposition, however, there is little doubt but "golden bridges" will be thrown everywhere on the way of the fugitives, if these latter will only take themselves off. It has been said here that Marshal O'Donnell sent "his compliments to Madame Prim," and assured her that "if he caught her husband, he would, to his great regret, be under the necessity of shooting him;" which was obviously meant as a warning to be conveyed to the rebel chief, so that he should contrive not to be caught.

O'Donnell's Government can certainly have no wish to have such a man as Prim on their hands. Espartero shot, though not without great reluctance, the unfortunate Diego Leon in 1841, and has good cause to regret it as a "blunder worse than a crime" at the present day. The execution of Prim for high treason would, under present circumstances, be no less unpopular a measure, unless, indeed, Prim had been so mad as to murder Major Camino in cold blood, agreeably to the report of yesterday, which I feel inclined utterly to disbelieve.

Should Prim take refuge in Portugal, as he is most likely to be allowed to do, if not to-morrow, in a very few days, the stir in men's minds, which has already considerably abated, would soon cease altogether. The Spaniards, as a nation, have no hope in a revolution, and never tried their hand at one. This is, perhaps, the first instance in which a military revolt relied to some extent on popular support, and egregious disappointment has been the result. I have been assured that before Prim set out for his "shooting party" at Aranjuez the Progresistas in league with him secretly sounded the lowest classes, the *proletaires*, who have their abode in those *barrios de bajo*, which are the faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Martin of Madrid, and they thought they could have as much help in those quarters as they wanted; indeed, much more than they wanted, for, upon seeing the disposition of the men they had to deal with, they became afraid of letting loose a pack of demons which it would not be in their power to restrain, and it was resolved that there should be no popular rising in Madrid; but that either the movement should be limited altogether to a military pronunciamento, like so many others Spain has had before, or that the experiment of a popular demonstration should be made where the population exhibited traces of a less desperate character than that which is plunged in misery, vice, and crime in the worst purlieus of the capital. It is probably to these circumstances that Prim alluded by those words in his proclamation where he appealed to good Spanish citizens to "help him in accomplishing a political revolution which should preclude the necessity of a social revolution." But whatever truth there may be in these sayings, there remains the undeniable fact that Prim has risen, and I had almost said fallen, without being seconded by any effort on the part of the leaders of the *Progresista Retroimiento*.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Rumor of an Understanding Between the United States and France—Maximilian a Dead Failure.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, January 19.—An understanding has been come to between the Governments of France and the United States regarding Mexico, which is essentially incomplete and temporary in its character, but which, nevertheless, suits better the convenience of both than any perfect or permanent arrangement that could be devised. Napoleon III has given strong assurances that he has no wish and no intention to spend much more blood or gold on his Austrian puppet there.

"The brilliant toy so fiercely sought.
Hath lost its charm by being caught."

The mimic empire, though ingeniously put together and carefully wound up, won't go. Maximilian is a dead failure, and his maker is dead tired of him. All he asks is time to let the experiment work itself out, which, without help from him, it is certain to do pretty quickly. If America openly interfere to compel evacuation, the French must fight; but if she will only have a little patience, matters will settle themselves without fighting. Of course this may prove delusive, and popular feeling may become unmanageable in the United States. But for the present it saves President Johnson much trouble and anxiety; and it is not the cue of Mr. Sumner, who is Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, to press the Government just now into a Mexican war, which would divert attention from his favorite theme and aim—the resettlement of the South on an abolition basis. Had this diplomatic truce on a highly nettlesome subject not been concluded, Mr. Seward would not have ventured to leave home for a tour in the West Indies. It is certainly rather an awkward time for him to visit Jamaica. But I have reason to think that his real motive in breaking away from official life at Washington for a brief season is the solicitude he naturally feels on account of the health of his daughter, and likewise of his son, who has never recovered from the wounds he received on the memorable day of President Lincoln's assassination.

The sea voyage and warm air of the tropics have been recommended for both invalids. The more elastic and vigorous constitution of the old politician himself has carried him through all his hard work for the last four years, as well as the severe injuries inflicted by his cowardly assailant; and, now that his country is once more at peace with all the world, he would fain rest and enjoy himself, were it not for domestic cares.

THE EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London News.

The *Presse* says that at a ball at the Tuileries last night the intention attributed to the Emperor to announce in his speech the evacuation of Mexico for this year was favorably received by all the political company. The belief in this news greatly contributed to the firmness of the Bourse to-day. At the same time there are people standing in a good position to be well informed who maintain that the news is not true, and that the Emperor cannot make up his mind to a step, which, however explained, must make it patent to all the world that the Mexican expedition, the darling pet personal conception of his own brain, was a mistake, and is a failure. It is certain that orders yet unrevoked, and which are preparing to be acted upon in Toulon, prescribe the sending out of 2000 or 3000 more troops. This does not look like evacuation.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London Globe.

With regard to Mexico, it is known to-day that reinforcements to the figure of 1000 men have gone forth, and that the throne speech on January 22 will not show the slightest sign of faltering or hesitancy in the Imperial mind about carrying his fixed purpose to the final consummation. According to *La France*, this evening, last despatches from Washington conveyed news of General Grant having much modified his views on the subject; that his policy is assimilated to that peaceful course adopted by President Johnson, and that serious opposition to Maximilian will soon subside.

Paris Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

That which appears to be the most probable is that the Emperor (in his approaching speech from the throne), while anticipating withdrawal, will not pledge himself to any fixed period, means not having yet been discovered for defending the interests founded by the Emperor's Government and the dignity of our flag. As for the precise terms of this declaration, supposing what is said to be true, they are still unknown to the Ministers themselves, and will no doubt be modified by the news which will be brought at the last moment by the packet ship on the 19th or 20th.

DOWRY OF THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

Paris (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London Star.

Count d'Alcantara and the Marquis Doriedot had sailed for Vera Cruz. They are the bearers of an authentic copy of the will of the late King Leopold, and of the codicils which concern the Empress in particular. She inherits 25,000,000f. (equivalent to £1,000,000), but of this sum she has only a life use, the King, with his usual prudence, having settled in such a manner that she cannot touch the principal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The following opinions were read this morning by Woodward, C. J.

Yznaga Del Valle & Co. vs. E. A. Souder & Co. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

James S. Craft vs. Sarah B. Wilson, executrix of Robert A. Wilson, deceased. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

By Thompson, J.—The Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth P. Powell, executrix. Error to Common Pleas of Delaware county. Judgment reversed and judgment entered in favor of Commonwealth for $100'69, with costs.

William Darlington vs. Peter Dampman. Error to Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed.

Waldron vs. Haupt. Error to Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.

David Hart, et al. vs. Uriah Mahon, et al. Error to Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.

The Philadelphia list was then taken up on the second calling.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Central Passenger Railway Company, the time for filing plea was extended to the 10th inst.

CHANGES UPON THE BENCH.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison, and Associate Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—This morning, at the opening of the Court, the commission of the Honorable Joseph Allison as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Thompson, and the commission of Honorable W. S. Pierce, appointed Associate Judge in the place of Judge Allison, were read in open Court by R. M. Fatturs, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

The oath of office was administered to the President Judge by Judge Ludlow, and he in turn to Judge Pierce, who was qualified by affirmation.

This ceremonial having been accomplished, Judge Allison made the following very appropriate remarks:—

Gentlemen of the Bar:—The commission which has just been read in your hearing, and the oath or office which I have taken, and of which you are witnesses, informs you, in an official and public manner, of my assumption of the duties of President Judge.

For fourteen years, gentlemen, I have come in and out before you, as one of the judges of this Court, and now that the place of my lamented predecessor has been made vacant by his death, I enter the position so long and so ably filled by him, by the favor of the Governor, and by the very great partiality of the members of the bar, to whom I am under a weight of obligation I can never repay for their generous and outspoken kindness, a kindness, which began with the first day of my judicial life and has never for a moment failed me. And if in the imperfect discharge of the duties of my position I have in some degree been able to meet your just expectations, and to win to myself your favorable opinion, I feel that I am more than repaid. I am assured, gentlemen, that our relations will continue to be in the future what they have been in the past, and I bespeak a generous indulgence at your hands for my shortcomings and imperfections, in consideration of the number, and variety, and importance of the duties which devolve on a Judge of this Court. To the best of my ability I will, aided by a higher Power, and with your assistance, perform them.

These remarks of the Judge were very happily responded to on behalf of the bar by Horatio Hubbell, Esq.

COMMISSIONS READ IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

All the Judges then went into the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, where the commissions of the two appointees as Judges of that Court were likewise read, and the oath of office administered. Congratulatory remarks were made by Mr. B. H. Brewster, and responded to by Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.

Judge Allison then returned to the Common Pleas, and proceeded with the cases on the Orphans' Court list.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge James R. Ludlow.—The February session of this Court, to be held by Judge Ludlow, began this morning.

John Baird, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. To this body Judge Ludlow delivered the customary charge, in the course of which he took occasion to remark that the severity of the punishment imposed at the recent terms of the Court on criminals had perceptibly caused the diminution of crime, and that it was the purpose of the Court, the members of which were of one mind in regard to the matter, to pursue the same course in the future.

His Honor also spoke in commendatory terms of the fidelity with which all connected with the business of the Court discharged their duties.

It being the first day of the term, no cases were tried.

—General Cass, who is at home in Detroit, is said to be seriously ill, and failing fast.

—The new Army Bill, which has the indorsement of Lieutenant-General Grant, fixes the minimum of the army at sixty thousand muskets.

—Brigham Young has purchased two of the Sandwich Islands, to which he proposes to remove, bag and baggage.

—General Grant has given five thousand dollars towards the construction of a new Methodist church in Washington, and General Howard has given one thousand to the support of the new Congregational enterprise.

—According to the Bangor *Whig*, a member of the Penobscot bar claims, in a motion for a new trial, "That the verdict was against law and the weight of evidence, and that the jury were unduly influenced by the great personal beauty of the female plaintiff."

—A fractional currency note of the first issue was received at the Treasury Department, Washington, on Thursday, which had passed through three depositories, and been declared by each to be counterfeit, and by each stamped as such, which is pronounced at the Department to be genuine.

—A few days ago, the extensive addition which the Messrs. Thompson are this winter making to the well-known Glen House, at the White Mountains (including the express office), was blown over and destroyed by a severe tornado. The building was one hundred and fifty feet in length, and duly proportioned. It was not boarded, but the studding was in. A workman was upon the frame at the time, and feeling it move, jumped down one story and held on to a post, escaping unhurt, though the timbers near him were shattered. The proprietors of the Glen House had a contract with the builder for the erection of the work, and the loss will therefore fall heavily upon them.

THIRD EDITION

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Explosion of the Steamer "W. R. Carter."

CINCINNATI, February 5.—The steamer *Carter* exploded her boilers, when thirty-five miles above Vicksburg, at four o'clock on Friday morning. The boilers passed through the forward part of the cabin. After the explosion the boat took fire and continued to burn till seven o'clock, compelling all who had escaped death by explosion to jump into the river. The boat soon after went down. Captain Hurd had just gone off watch when the explosion occurred, and was not afterwards seen.

The steamer *Evening Star* picked up all the survivors floating in the water, and carried them to Vicksburg. It is not yet known how many lives were lost.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Navigation Suspended—Ruffianly Outrage—Indemnity Question—Skating—Finance, Etc.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—The intensely cold weather has interrupted navigation, and many vessels which left Baltimore this morning, after going out a short distance were obliged to return in consequence of the accumulated ice.

Three men went to a hotel, three miles from Baltimore, yesterday, and attacked the landlord, who shot and badly wounded all of them. A policeman was also wounded by one of the belligerents. All of them were arrested.

The State Senate has refused to concur in the House bill indemnifying Governor Bradford to the amount of thirty thousand dollars for the loss of his house, furniture, etc., destroyed by the Rebels. The ground of their objections were, if Mr. Bradford was indemnified by the State all other similar sufferers were entitled to the same thing, including Montgomery Blair.

Skating here is grand. Mrs. Johnston, formerly Miss Harriet Lane, was skating on Saturday, and her performances were much admired, but Miss Lee, of Pottsville, Pa., eclipsed all others.

It is now ascertained that Governor Swann will call no extra session of the Legislature, though the finance bill is not yet passed.

The Naval Boat Race.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The sea race between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* will begin to-morrow if the weather permits. There is much ice in the bay, and this seems to be the only formidable obstacle; but it is thought the receding tide will leave the bay clear of this.

The course of the race lies between Throg's Neck and Faulker's Island, a distance of one hundred miles. The boats will run five times around the island and return, making a total run of one thousand miles, which will complete the contest.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The steamers *Cella*, from London, and *Guiding Star*, from New Orleans, via Havana January 31st, have arrived here.

PORTLAND, Me., February 5.—The *St. George*, from Glasgow January 18, and Londonderry January 20, has arrived here.

The Texas State Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, dated at Austin, Texas, on the 1st, says the President of the Texas Secession Convention has been elected to preside over the Convention just assembled here to reconstruct the State Government. A large majority of the delegates to the Convention are Secessionists.

Unsafe Steamboat Boilers.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—The owners of the mail boat *United States* have withdrawn her temporarily from service, in order to substitute seven single flue-boilers, for her present tube-boilers, they deeming the latter unsafe.

Pennsylvania Politics.

LOCKHAVEN, February 5.—The Clinton county delegates to the Republican State Convention have been instructed to vote for Hon. J. B. Moorhead for Governor.

Heavy Snow Storm.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 5.—Snow fell here yesterday to the depth of two feet, and the trains on all the roads leading to this city have been detained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 5, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Money is without change; loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7@8½ per cent. per annum. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 10-40s sold at 94½, an advance of 1; and 7·30s at 99; 103 was bid for old 5-20s; and 103¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans are rather better, the new issue sold at 91¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Catawissa preferred sold at 34¼@34¾, the latter rate a decline of ¼; common do. at 24, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅜@29½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 61, no change; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32½ for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 49¾ for Reading; 54½ for Minehill; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 36 for preferred do.; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 36¼@36¾, a slight decline; 71½ was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices; but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 51 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 98 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Union Canal preferred sold at 6, an advance of ½; and common do. at 3@3¼, an advance of ¼; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29½ for preferred do.; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 30½ for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is rather more doing. Spencer sold at 1½; Mingo at 2@2¼; McElrath at 1¾; and Maple Shade at 4·44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$4000 Un Can bs....	25⅛	700 sh Phil & Erie...	23½
$5.0 do.....	26	200 sh do ....10 s	23½
$2000 City 6s new ..	91½	100 sh do. s30	29½
$2000 U S 10 40s.....	84½	100 sh Mahanoy Coal	6
$5000 Reading m 6s.	86½	200 sh do.....s30	5⅞
$100.0 Sun & Erie 7s.	52	15 sh Union Canal..	3
2000 sh Spencer Oil...	1½	200 sh do.....	3⅛
700 sh Mingo.....lots	2	100 sh Union Canal, r.	6
15 sh Frank Ins Co.	39½	50 sh Penna R.....	55½
2 0 sh Atlantic com.....	24	50 sh do.....	55½
500 sh McElrath lots	1¾	14 sh Lehigh Val..bs	61
100 sh Canawissa pf..	34½	200 sh Great Min....	4
100 sh do.....	34⅝	100 sh Hestonville ..	33½
300 sh do..lots..5	34½	200 sh do.....s30	36
300 sh do..... s5.	34½	100 sh Maple Shade.	4·44

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Wa ton, No. 209 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Wing'ow.....	17¼	200 sh Reading...s30	49⅜
100 sh Spencer...s30	1¾	100 sh do.....s30.	47⅜
100 sh do.....	1⅞	1000 sh Ph& Ca R..b5	⅜
500 sh Am Gum Pb5	1		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	139	139½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134	135
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange.....	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M.....	140	12 M.....	139½
11 A M.....	140	1 P. M.....	139½

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market was throughout easy at 5@6 per cent., and the lowering of the rate for temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasuries to five per cent. tends to keep money cheap. There is a considerable amount of capital unemployed, and loans made at four per cent. have, in some instances, not yet been called in; while the temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasury here aggregate about seventy-two millions."

—A despatch from Washington says:—"Mr. T. C. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, received from the United States Treasury on Saturday six hundred and forty thousand dollars in Government bonds, as the amount due for connecting the first forty miles of the road commencing at Omaha. The report of the Commissioners accepting the road is said to be very complimentary to the company for the manner in which they have done the work."

—Saterthwaite's circular refers to American stocks in the London market as follows:—

"The interruption in telegraphic communication with the provinces has much interfered with the transaction of business in the London market for American securities during the past week; but on lower quotations of gold from New York there has been a decided improvement. United States 5-20 bonds have to-day changed hands at 66¼, but do not leave off at the highest point, the final quotation being 65¾ to 66. In Illinois shares the business has been very limited, but they close steady at 76 to ¾. Erie shares have been in request for shipment to New York, and on the week exhibit an improvement of more than $1, closing at 57¼ to ¾. There has been a slight reaction from the recent advance in Atlantic and Great Western bonds; but the debentures remain steady, with a fair demand, at former quotations. The paid-up consolidated bonds are 78¼ to 79¼, on the quarter's coupon, due 15th instant."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 5.—The demand for Clover-seed has somewhat fallen off, and the extreme figures noted last week cannot now be realized. Small sales at $7 50@8 87½ for fair and choice lots; but at the close there were very few buyers over $8. Timothy ranges from $4@4·50. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and is taken on arrival at $3 15.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32·50 per ton; but there is not much doing.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and prices continue to favor buyers. The sales are confined to retail lots at $7@7 50 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $8 50@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

Wheat is dull, and the sales are in small lots only, at $2 to $2 25 for fair and choice; $1 50 to $1 90 for inferior; and $2 25 to $2 60 for white. Rye is dull, at 90c @$1 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is held firmly at the late advance; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 74 cents, and a lot of white at 79c. Oats are dull at 45c.

In Whisky very little doing; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24, and Drudge at $2 23.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 5.—The Cattle Market is dull this week, and prices unsettled and rather lower. About 1900 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 15½c. to 16½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 10@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

100	head	P. McFillen, Western, 12@15½.
80	"	James Mcsillen, Pennsylvania, 14@16.
145	"	Ullman & Bochman, Western, 14½@16½.
180	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 13@15.
85	"	Mooney & Brother, Western, 6½@8, gross.
90	"	Jones McClese, Western, 12@15.
40	"	J. & J. Frank, Western, 11@14.
70	"	Shomberg & Frank, Western, 12@16.
20	"	Sturn & Co, Western, 14@15.
41	"	Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 14@15½
50	"	Hano & Co. Lanc. co and Western, 15@15½.
55	"	H. Cham. Western, 6½@7½ gross.
65	"	J. Chain & Brother, Pennsylvania, 13@15½.
146	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 13@16.
81	"	J. S. Kirk, Ches & Lanc. county, 15@16½
75	"	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 14@16.
110	"	A. Christy & Bro., Lanc county, 14@15.

Sheep continue dull. About 12,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@7c. ₱ lb. gross, for fair to good fat sheep.

Cows are unchanged. 175 head sold at $40@85 for springers, and $50@100 ₱ head for Milch Cows.

Hogs are in fair demand. 2000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $13 50@14 50 the 100 lbs. net.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton quiet at 48 cents for middling. Flour is quiet; sales of 7000 bbls.; Southern unchanged. 500 bbls. sold; Canada unchanged. 300 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork excited and prices higher; sales at $29 50@29 62½ for mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

—An Englishwoman recently proposed to give a stained-glass window to Salisbury Cathedral, on condition that it should be the work of a Munich artist. The Dean and Chapter declare that they are in favor of giving the work to an English artist; because their architect, to whom they are bound to defer, asserts that Munich glass is not in har

LITERATURE.

THE PILGRIM'S WALLET. By Gilbert Haven. Hurd & Houghton, N. Y. Agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A pleasant gossipy book of incidents of travel is laid before us by Mr. Haven. It is not exaggeration for us to say that it is the most entertaining volume of reminiscences that we have read for many a day. Spicy in its details, graphic in its narrative, it is of a kind to delight the general reader and even draw the cynicism from the professional scorner of works of travel. In fact, the present volume is not a volume of travels. It is a sketchy record of what the writer saw and what he heard in England and France. Those who suppose that the field is covered already, that no book of either of these countries can be found which the laborious Yankee has not penetrated and revealed, will be surprised at the freshness and graceful originality which abound in the "Pilgrim's Wallet." It has long been known that there are two ways of visiting a spot; one, as the New Englander says, goes "to do" the gallery, the ruin, or the landscape; the other views with intelligence and throws a new light on all he sees. To be a good traveller it is necessary for a man to possess a peculiar combination of qualities which cannot be acquired. As Pope was born a poet, so a man must be born a traveller. What the requisites are we will not narrate; suffice it to say that Mr. Haven possesses them in a remarkable degree. His work is a teeming record of old things made new, of old haunts revisited and reviewed in a new light. It seems as though with the fine pencil he has retraced the old picture, and by a sentence changed its dull lifelessness into warm vitality. So it is with Mr. Haven's work. But it is better to give our readers an instance than to eulogize. We quote his description of a visit to the House of Commons when the motion to cut down the expenditures was made by the Disraeli party:—

"To see a battle you must take your station betimes, and wait patiently the tedious movements of the mustering squadrons. So to witness a field-night in the House of Commons you must be at your post in the morning. The house opens at four, and yet at eleven in the forenoon I seated myself in a dark den on the lowest story of the building, waiting with what patience I could command the slowly moving hours. The reason for such necessity was, that night an important debate came off, and the six hundred members may have each given two tickets to a gallery that will not hold a hundred. The gallery is very democratic, however otherwise may be the House; and its law is first come first served. So seated in the order of our entrance, we smile condescendingly at any subsequent Dukes and Earls as we may fancy these latter comers to be, and appreciate the emotions of Madam Blaze, of whom her biographer, Goldsmith, declares, with that simple adhesion to truth that ever characterizes him,—

"'The king himself hath followed her,
When she hath gone before.'

"The nobility slowly gather, proving by their rareness their gentility; so that if twelve hundred tickets were issued, not one hundred had assembled before the appointed hour, and our feverishness, as elsewhere, was proved to be foolishness. The hour comes, and the blue-coated guide leads us up a series of back, winding, and narrow stairs, and ushers us in a nigh narrow box stuck up under the eaves of an arched and Gothic roof. How different is the entrance to the galleries of the American House of Commons, and how different the galleries themselves! The most superb staircase in the world, lined with sumptuous marbles and adorned with the highest art of the painter, opens into a spacious amphitheatre, where three thousand of the nation's rulers may witness the deliberations or excitements (usually the latter) of their representative subjects. Here a crooked and perverse stairway leads to a close and crowded loft. Yet this, as that, aptly typifies the relations each body holds to its peoples.

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"Opposite to us, above the gallery that was behind the Speaker's chair, I saw an ornamental lattice work, such as sometimes covers the front of city organs. Behind it I discovered a fluttering, such as is not usually seen behind those cages. Was it an aviary of rare birds that waved their glittering plumage behind those bars? Or were fiercer, though not less beautiful creatures, the panther and his family, pacing up and down there? After much study I ascertained that they were ladies; how near my guesses came to the fact others may judge. Their imprisonment staggered me. Were they penned there for the delectation of the noisy members below, or that their eyes might rain sweet influences upon the fiery combatants? If the latter, the rain would be greatly impeded by the cloudy bars that enclose them. Of what was this the curious relic? Of Eastern worship, where women do not yet presume to appear in the presence of men? Certainly it is not the reproduction of the tournament, of which the scene below might be considered the lineal heir. In those lists she sat the arbiter and inspirer, as she does to-day at the Derby and other national race-grounds.

"While perplexing myself with this problem a cry was heard: the sauntering members who had been slowly dropping in arose in their seats; the pompous beadle, probably owning some far lottier title, strode into view; the gold mace—a large club of gold—was borne before him on a velvet cushion—a suggester, to my fancy, of the original mode of settling disputed questions, and of the possible solution to which they may yet come; and behind it walked the bewigged and begowned Speaker, tall and stately, with the obsequious clerks concluding the procession.

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"The officials of the Government are seated on the lowest bench, on the right of the Speaker; the leaders of the opposition on the opposite bench; the liberal leaders across the lower end of this parallelogram, "below the gangway," as it is called. The mastiffs from the opposite benches carelessly eye each other. The upper dog in the fight soon proceeds to open the fray. There he sits, with his hat pressed down over his eyes, his smallish form looking as if shrunk with age, his air that of one half asleep and half dead. Suddenly he arouses himself, rises in an utterly indifferent and lazy manner, and, with the hesitating tongue which is the *sine qua non* of parliamentary oratory, throws a bombshell into the ranks of his foes. He declares that the question in debate is confidence or no confidence in the ministry; if defeated, he shall resign and appeal to the country. They are seemingly, perhaps really, taken aback by the threat; and much preliminary skirmishing follows. He knows his ground, evidently, and has chosen it with wise forecast: he is not to be beguiled from it. Even D'Israeli's cunning suggestions do not make the cratier fox drop his prey. The debate opens with a somewhat graceful speech from the author of the motion, Mr. Stansfeld, the one afterwards expelled from the Cabinet for his connection with Garibaldi. Palmerston follows. The powers of the man are coolness and readiness. His *sang froid* is extraordinary even in a Briton. It is not the coolness of a fluent orator, for he is anything but fluent. It is not the sparkling jets of a ready debater, though in these he is not lacking. It is simply the imperturbability of the man of business, prepared for every emergency that his antagonists can create. He is not merely cool; he is adroit. He knows what to say and what not to say; how to conceal a thought while seeming to express it. He can utter a biting gibe that is itself a clinching argument. And this so carelessly that he appears to be the most indifferent person in all the *melee*. His friends and foes grow nervous beside his unchanging calmness. 'What's the overthrow of my administration?' he seems to say. 'Mere bagatelle.' Others say, 'It is infamous!' it is glorious!' he, 'It is naught; it is naught.'

"This is the crowning gift of potentates in all spheres—poetic, oratoric, military, administrative. The coolness of Phillips, Grant, and Lincoln are among the highest proofs of their greatness. So is that of Palmerston. Virgil's axiom does not fit his case: *Possunt quia posse videntur*. *He* is able because he does *not seem* to be able.

"To him D'Israeli makes reply. Opposite him, not twenty feet off, sat the calmly sneering Jew. He is dressed with studious care in 'an inky suit of customary black,' in striking contrast to the seedy slouchiness of his rival. His dark face, large and hooked nose, and snaky black eye, all mark his race and nature. He essays a like *abandon*; but with him the seeming is evident to every eye. His voice is calm, his enunciation measured; he even stammers in his utterance. Yet all these are clearly histrionic; his calmness, extemporaneousness, and hesitation are all assumed. He is manifestly excited. Every nerve is strained to throw his quiet old enemy, who has dropped back into his seat, with his hat over his eyes, almost nodding as if asleep. His speech is carefully elaborated: there is not a word that has not been hammered out with assiduous toil on the studio anvil. The natural hesitation of one looking for words wherewith to dress the poor naked idea that stands shivering in his brain, is the popular style of parliamentary oratory, because that parliament was not originally intended as a congress of representatives and debaters, but a talking place of the chiefs of the realm. This is the proper meaning of its name; this the yet distinguishing trait of the higher and originally the only house. They disdain to make speeches; they only talk. Hence, as

"'When we stick on conversation's burrs
We sew our pathway with those dreadful 'urrs;'

so these gentry, in their parliamentary converse, delight to retain this reminiscence of the early colloquiality that marked their deliberations. D'Israeli knows this is the fashion, and strews the pathway of his oratory with these suggestions of an unprepared and half embarrassed state of mind, while they are as carefully prepared and prearranged as are his most sarcastic or ornate passages.

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"After much noise and confusion, one tedious member being scraped and coughed down, the House divided. All the members rushed pell-mell into the lobby behind the Speaker's chair, and tellers were stationed to tally them as they returned. This is a habit that would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. It is boyish and barbarous. Why not call the roll, and respond quietly from their seats, like gentlemen? Palmerston had an easy triumph; and the noisy six hundred, at one o'clock in the morning, dissolved in an uproar."

We wish our space would allow us to quote more fully. Since the days of the appearance of Irving's "Sketch Book," there has not fallen under our notice a more entertaining volume of travels. Of course we would not compare it to Irving's unapproachable work, but although the distance between them is wide, yet next in order comes the production of Mr. Haven.

POEMS. By Edna Dean Proctor. Hurd & Houghton, New York. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Agents.

The latest of Miss Proctor's poems have been issued in appropriate form from the presses of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton. It is neatly got up, and bears the imprint of a refined judgment and cultivated taste. The work is divided into two parts. One her war poem, and the other on miscellaneous subjects. Of the two, the first is infinitely the best. The miscellaneous poems will not increase her reputation. With one or two exceptions, they are beneath mediocrity. The first and longest of the effusions is an epic on the Mississippi, giving its three eras, treating first of its descent by Marquette, then of its navigation in 1860, and finally of its opening in 1863. As an instance of the metre, and the rythm, which are admirable, we quote the first and last verses:—

Down the silent Mississippi, with his saintly soul aflame,
Twice a hundred years are numbered since Marquette, rejoicing, came.
All the winter in his cabin high among the Huron snows,
Gaining lore of forest hunters, tracing maps by firelight glows,
Offering to the Blessed Virgin morn and evening vow and prayer
That his eyes might view the river flowing southward broad and fair,—
Wondrous grace! upon its bosom, glad beneath the summer blue,
Rapt in visions, lost in praises, lo! he guides his light canoe!

Then amid the yellow wheat fields, as they reap in summer days;
Heap, when harvest moons are shining, rustling sheaves of ripened maize;
Pluck the grapes from purple hill-sides when the vintage crowns the year;
Grind the cane and house the cotton that has cost no bondman dear;
Choose untrammelled, righteous rulers, fit the country's name to bear;
Hear the bells from bluff and prairie through the hush of Sabbath air;
Shall they tell the thrilling story of the twice-won River o'er,
And the Boatman and the Soldier honored be forevermore;—
In the nation's song and record, freighted prose and winged rhyme,
Light canoe and war ship gliding hallowed down the stream of time!

But the poem which pleases us by far the best, is that entitled "Harvest and Liberty," written at the time of the election in 1860. Coming as it did in autumn, the appeal to leave the fields and go to the ballot-box is most effective. It is the same metre as Macaulay's "Battle of Lake Regulus," and the description of the action, which we quote, is remarkably fine:—

The harvest-moon is waning,
And, under shield ng eaves,
The wheat lies threshed and garnered,
Or heaped in heavy sheaves;
And on a thousand prairies,
Like forest seas outrolled,
The corn stands waiting till the sun
Shall turn its green to gold.

Along the fair Ohio
The grapes are storing wine,—
Catawba, purple Isabel,
And fragrant Muscadine;
And peach and apple, ripe and red,
Drop when the light winds blow,
Ripe and red from the laden boughs,
Till the grass is heaped below.

Oh, never 'neath Athenian skies
To Ceres, garland-crowned,
When scarlet poppies wreathed with wheat
Her shining tresses bound,
Such glad thanksgiving filled the air,
Such wild and tuneful glee,
As we could bring with shout and song
From prairie-land to sea.

Taken all together, we think that her war poems are the best we have had issued. We hope that all effusions on the war, however, will hereafter cease, for where one deserves praise, an hundred are nauseating in the extreme. As the best of her minor poems, we will quote a little one on "Heart-Deaths," which, as a random effort, has no lack of poetic fire:—

Hearts often die bitter deaths before
The breath is breathed away,
And number weary twilights o'er,
Ere the last evening grey.

I've sometimes looked on closed eyes,
And folded hands of snow,
And said, "It was no sacrifice;
The heart went long ago."

O blessed Death, that makes our bed
Beneath the daisies deep!
O mocking Life, when hearts have fled
And eyes must watch and weep!

POEMS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Philip Freneau. With an Introductory Memoir and Notes by Evert A. Duyckinck. 12mo, pp. 288. W. J. Widdleton.

The poems of Freneau are not only to be recommended because of the peculiar time of their appearance, nor because of the incidents of which they treat being of deep interest to all Americans, but also because of the real merit they possess. Of them the *Tribune* says:—"The poems of this volume have been selected with reference to their connection with the Revolution, of which Freneau was a powerful popular advocate. His claims to remembrance as a poet do not, however, depend on this circumstance. Mr Duyckinck's estimate of his merits will not be called in question. In his opinion, Freneau was essentially of a poetic mood, and had many traits of rare excellence in the divine art. He was a genuine lover of nature; his imagination was easily enkindled by the charms of landscape; he had a keen sympathy with his fellow-men, especially in the humbler aspects and modes of life. Nor was he destitute of a quaint and kindly humor, which is evinced in many a comic picture of the familiar incidents and manners of his time. The present edition is the only collection of any of his writings since 1815, and the first of his Revolutionary Poems since 1809."

HISTORY OF THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA. By John Smith Dye. 8vo. pp. 363. Published by the Author.

The author of this volume has brought together a somewhat ill-digested mass of instances intended to prove the existence of a systematic conspiracy for murder and assassination in the interests of Southern slavery. He undertakes to show that both the Presidents Harrison and Taylor owed their deaths to poison stealthily administered by enemies of the Union. He writes with a firm conviction of the correctness of his premises, and makes out a plausible case in their support. His book evinces little skill in the arts of authorship; but no one who reads it can doubt his sincerity and zeal.

—An important work for libraries has recently been published in Germany—"Bibliographia Bibliographica"—a descriptive catalogue of all known works relating to the science of bibliography, arranged for easy reference, with ample indices. The celebrated Brunet, of Paris, has for some years been making preparations, and M. Renouard, the historian of the Aldus family, half a century ago, made selections for the production of a similar work. The author of the book above announced is Dr. JuliusPetzheld, of Dresden.

—The whole of Lord Brougham's works are about to be issued in shilling monthly parts.

—Mrs. Emma Hardinge, better known as "Belle Boyd," who recently gave to the public two volumes of adventures in the Confederate and Federal States, in the prisons and in the camps of both sections, now announces herself as "the celebrated extemporaneous lecturer" at St. James' Hall, in London. The style introduced by Mr. John B. Gough, that of terming his lectures "orations," has been adopted by Mrs. Hardinge.

—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have in press a volume of the poems of the late George Arnold, which they design to publish early in March. The book is entitled, "Drift: a Seashore Idyl, and Other Poems," and has been prepared under the editorship of Mr. William Winter, of New York, one of the deceased poet's intimate friends. A portrait of Mr. Arnold will form the frontispiece to the volume, which will also contain a sketch of his life. His career was brief, but he has left, in his many and genuine poems, enduring tokens of his genius, culture, and devotion to the literary art.

—Mr. David G. Francis has in press "A Bibliographical and Critical Account of the rarest books in the English language, which during the last fifty years have come under the observation of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A., alphabetically arranged, accompanied with numerous extracts in Verse and Prose, and a very copious and useful index. Four vols., sm. 8vo."

—A great deal of interest has been created in Europe by the publication of M. Brunaud's work on the ages of authors. From it we extract the following table of continental writers and their longevity. Among the shorter lived we find:—

Tasso, who lived 51 years; and Virgil and Shakespeare, 52 years; Moliere, 53; Dante and Pope, 56; Ovid and Congreve, 57. After these came Homer, 60; Milton, 66; Petrarch, Dryden, Crebillon, and J. B. Rousseau, 70; Lafontaine and Destouches, 74; Euripides, 79; Juvenal and Young, 80; Metastasio, 84; Anacreon, Vallsen, and St. Lambert, each of whom lived 85 years; Sophocles, 90; and last of all, Simonides, who counted his 80 years. Among the great names in science on this list, we meet with Descartes and Fourcroy, who died at 54 years of age; Tycho Brahe, 55; Kepler, 59; Maupertius and Galvanig, 61; Aristotle, 63; Boyle, 64; Huygens and Werner, 66; D'Alembert, 67; Copernicus and Leibnitz, 70; Linnæus, 71; Bossuet, 73; La Condamine, 73; Euler, 77; Roger Bacon and Galileo, 78; Spallanzani, 79; Buffon, 81; Duhamel, 82; Daubenton, the associate of Buffon, 83; Franklin and Haler, 84; Newton, 85; Halley, 86; and Fontanelle, 100. Among the philosophers we find Montaigne, who attained his 60th year; Condellac, 65; Lord Bacon and Montesquieu, 66; Erasmus and Berkley, 69; Seneca, 71; Malherbe and Confucius, 72; Locke 73; Mallebranche, 78. The historians make a fair record. Guicciardini died in the 58th year of his age; Hume, 65; Gilbert, Burnet, and Robertson, 72; Mezerai, 73; Usher, 75; Mably, 76; Thucydides and Verlet, 80; Raynal, 84. Some of the writers of fiction make a good count, as for instance, Cervantes, 69 years; Le Sage, 70; Richardson, 72; and Swift, 78 years of age.

To this last we would add the names of the various contemporaneous writers in Great Britain, which is of even more interest to our readers than the quotation from M. Brunaud:—

Matthew Arnold, 41; Wilkie Collins, 42; John Ruskin, 47; Rev. Charles Kingsley, 47; Captain Mayne Reid, 48; George Henry Lewes, 49; Tom Taylor, 49; Will am Howard Russell, 50; Anthony Trollope, 51; Charles Reade, 52; Robert Browning, 54; Charles Dickens, 54; Alfred Tennyson, 57; Sir Archibald Alison, 56; William E. Gladstone, 56; Charles Lever, 59; Rev. F. D. Maurice, 61; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 61; Benjamin Disraeli, 61; Barry Cornwall, 67; Samuel Lover, 68; Thomas Carlyle, 70; William Howitt, 71; Dean Milman, 75; Charles Knight, 74; John Payne Collier, 77; and Lord Brougham, 86.

We extract the following from the Paris Gossip of the *Boston Post*:—

"Alexandre Dumas' success as a lecturer to Paris audiences has determined him to undertake a sort of lecturing tour among the capitals of Europe, as a means of making money, of which, notwithstanding the very large amounts he has made by his novels, plays, and *feuilletons*, the great romancer is always horribly short enough. He has begun his tour by a visit to Vienna, where he will probably be the object of much indemonstratively affectionate attention on the part of the police. From Vienna he goes to Venice; his love of Italy and his adoration of Garibaldi will secure him the sympathy of the Venetians *en masse*; and as his 'lectures' are mere threads of personal reminiscences and self-glorification, mixed up with anecdotes of all manner of people more or less known to the world, and spiced with witty and graceful remarks on all manner of literary and artistic subjects, it is probable that the Austrian police, now riding roughshod on the backs of the descendants of the renowned Republic, will not have any pretext for putting an extinguisher on his brilliant utterances.

"Martin Bossange, the father of the booksellers of the present day (and somehow, though always complaining of the hard life they lead, they all seem to live to a most respectable old age), has just died in Paris, not only full, but actually overflowing with years and honors. Martin Bossange, who had become the living chronicler and encyclopædia of all the *gens de lettres* who are struggling through the literary fog which envelopes the early history of the revolution, will be greatly missed in the circles of which his inexhaustible and ever-active memory furnished such abundant anecdote and illustration, that each conversation with him was considered to furnish the matter of a goodly volume. He began life as he ended it, by following the profession of a publisher and bookseller, which drew him into the society of the authors, savans, and *beaux esprits* of the divers epochs in which he lived. In the book shop of Madame Legay, in the Palais Royal, young Bossange was accustomed to hold daily intercourse with Rivoral and Mirabeau, with Camille Desmoulins, and with Beaumarchais. The death of the amiable and intellectual centennarian is doubly regretted, since it has been ascertained that having given away to various authors and compilers the materials he once possessed for the composition of his personal souvenirs of the great events of modern history, they have become so dispersed that they can no longer be reckoned upon to assist his great-grandsons in the pious work of remembrance they had promised to the world."

—The London *Review* is responsible for the following amusing paragraph:—"Visitors to Paris may have noticed in the booksellers' windows there a franc edition of a French version of Thackeray's celebrated 'Yellowplush Papers' and 'Jeames's Diary,' under the title of 'Memoires d'un Valet de Pied.' Well, there is a little story connected with this translation which very vividly sets before us the difference between publishing in Paris and publishing in London. The industrious translator, Mr. William L. Hughes, well known in the French capital for his knowledge of both English and French literature, was anxious to secure the copyright of his labor, and obtain the usual stamp from the Government officials. For that purpose he sent his written request with a copy of the book to the Paris Board of Index for their authorization and protection. After a considerable time—occupied, it may be presumed, in carefully examining Thackeray's humor—the officials determined to refuse the license, for the following sublime reasons:—'Because the book contains strictures on the British aristocracy of such intense acerbity that remonstrance from her Majesty's Government might be the consequence of its authorized circulation.'"

—Joseph Marie Juerara, a celebrated bibliographer, died December 1, in Paris. He was probably the most learned man in his specialty (the bibliography of French literature) who has appeared.

—January Searle, the well-known author of the "Gipsies of the Dane's Dyke," has ready for publication this spring a work to be entitled "The Secret Detective Service of the Armies of the Potomac and Virginia, from the Records of Allen Parkerton, Esq., the Prince of American Detectives." A book from the pen of this vigorous and spicy writer must always be interesting.

—The *Northwestern Farmer*, a paper devoted to the interests of agriculture and kindred pursuits, has been established at Indianapolis, and is issued in a very neat style, and at a cheap rate. The more good papers read by farmers the better for the country. The publishers are Messrs. Bland & Myers, who already issue the *Home Visitor*, a valuable family weekly.

—We have heretofore announced the "Nasby" papers in book form, from the press of R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati. The work is now received, it constituting an octavo volume of 424 pages, and in its mechanical execution doing great credit to our Western bookmaking capabilities.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—The *Argosy* of February has a fine table of contents, with articles from Mrs. Oliphant, William Allingham, Robert Buchanan, Henry Kingsley, Christina Rossetti, and other well-known names, and a fresh instalment of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt."

—"A Walk from London to the Land's End, with Notes by the Way," by Elihu Burritt, was published in London in December, by Sampson Low & Son.

—Trubner & Co., London, have issued a new translation of the Twenty-four Books of the Holy Scriptures, carefully translated, according to the Massoretic Text, after the best Jewish authorities. The translator's name is Isaac Leeser.

—Miss Muloch's (Mrs. Craik) new novel, entitled "A Noble Life," was issued in London on the 5th of this month, and will be speedily republished in this country by the Harpers.

—"Rates and Taxes, and How They were Collected," by the authors of "A Bunch of Keys," edited by Thomas Hood the younger, is favorably noticed in the *Athenæum*.

—Ruskin, leaving the lofty heights of criticism, has been discussing the subject of housemaids, and is now occupied with Jamaica.

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Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
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MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.
"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."
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The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.
This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BAUTHLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
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Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

A LADY AND CHILD BREAK THROUGH THE ICE.—On Saturday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, a cry of distress was heard above the dam at Fairmount, when a rush was made to the spot from whence it proceeded. It was found that a young lady named Adele Rabaud, residing in Market-hall street, below Oxford, had broken through the ice while in company with her nephew, Robert Rabaud, aged nine years. The young lady being an expert swimmer, and possessed of much self-possession, succeeded in keeping her head above water. The child was caught by her and held above water sufficiently long to keep it from strangling, and until rescued from drowning by a gentleman who came to their assistance. Miss Rabaud refused aid until the child was saved. Soon after she was also extricated, but not until she had been in the water for a considerable length of time. They were then taken to a public house near by, and necessary aid administered to them. The heroic conduct of the lady in question was the cause of much commendation.

MEETING OF THE SCOTT LEGION.—On Saturday evening a meeting of the Scott Legion was held, at which the following-named gentlemen were put in nomination as officers for the ensuing year:—President, Colonel A. H. Reynolds; Vice President, Colonel Casper M. Berry; Recording Secretary, J. Rumble; Corresponding Secretary, E. P. Morris; Treasurer, Alderman George Moore; Trustees, Captain John Spear, J. J. Cavanaugh, and Colonel E. R. Biles; Monument Committee, W. N. Schultz, E. R. Winslow, and W. J. Mackey. The election will take place at their next meeting. No other business being before the meeting, the Legion adjourned to attend the soldiers' meeting in session in Chestnut street, above Fifth, relative to the bounties of 1861, and to which place the Legion proceeded in a body.

THE FIREMEN.—The Vigilant Fire Company have determined to make an extended trip in June next. While absent they will visit Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The United States Engine Company have purchased a site opposite their old engine house, on Fourth street, for the purpose of erecting a new and more commodious house. The Columbia Engine Company, Twenty-second Ward, have purchased new equipments, and will parade on the 22d inst. This Company are making efforts to be located as a steam fire engine company. The Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Company, of the Twenty-second Ward, have sold their hand engine and carriage to a company in Chambersburg.

GAS EXPLOSION.—An explosion of gas took place in the culvert on Callowhill street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, on Saturday evening, which was of sufficient force to hit the iron coverings from the inlets at both Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and shivered some of the glass in the windows of houses thereabouts. The explanation given of it is, that a new meter had been put in the basement of the premises No. 2113 Callowhill street, the service-pipe attached to which had a leak in it, and the gas escaping, found its way into the culvert, and was ignited by a flame from a lamp.

THE PROFESSIONALS IN NEW SCENES.—The *chevaliers d'industrie* are not particular as to where they operate. On Thursday last, an immense prayer meeting was held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Chesnut street, near Eighteenth. During the course of the services a lady was relieved of her pocket-book by some adroit performer. Fortunately, its contents were comparatively valueless, consisting of some memorandums; but only a small sum of money was secured. Two of the light-fingered fraternity were arrested on the spot.

ANOTHER COLD MONDAY.—The cold snap which commenced on Friday increased in intensity yesterday. Its effects was quite apparent in the deserted thoroughfares and slimly attended churches. At six o'clock in the morning the thermometer indicated a temperature of twelve degrees above zero, and at three in the afternoon it stood at twenty-five. During the evening the mercury fell below that point. To-day we are having another "blue Monday." Why all the Mondays of late should be so unusually severe is a subject for the debating societies.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Casper Cooper, Secretary to the Chief of Police, met with a painful accident yesterday while in the discharge of his duty. While attempting to calm the excitement of an intoxicated individual he slipped and fell, spraining his knee so seriously that he was obliged to be taken home in a carriage. Mr. Cooper is a very efficient officer, and his numerous friends will regret to hear of the accident.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—The alarm of fire last evening, about half-past 10 o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of a shed in the rear of Jackson's machine shop, No. 1145 Sophia street. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. During the alarm two members of the Western Engine Company were run over at Twelfth and Callowhill streets by the Spring Garden Engine, and seriously injured.

SKULL FRACTURED.—Alexander Walk, a private watchman, while engaged on Saturday night in watching some hides on Delaware avenue, near Lombard street, went on board the barque *White Wing* to warm himself, and fell into the hold of the vessel, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died soon after.

FUNERAL OF MR. HANSE HAMILTON.—The funeral of Mr. Hanse Hamilton took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, at Fourth and Carpenter streets, and was largely attended. The Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158; Girard Mark Lodge, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., followed the remains to their last resting place.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a pair of horses attached to a light carriage ran away from the corner of Twenty-first and Hamilton streets. After proceeding a short distance the vehicle was overturned, and the owner, a Mr. Richards, was thrown out and sustained severe injuries.

DROWNED.—An unknown white man attempted to walk on the ice across the Schuylkill, on Saturday, and was precipitated into the water by the breaking of the ice. He was thought to be about thirty years old. The body was not recovered.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

We give below the official returns of the population and manufactures of some of the principal places in the United States, sent to Congress a few days since by the Secretary of the Interior:

TOWNS, POPULATION, AND HANDS EMPLOYED.

Name of City.	Population.	Males employed.	Females employed.
Philadelphia	565 529	68 370	30 633
Pittsburg	49 217	7,781	1 068
Alleghany	28 702	1 239	1,075
Reading	23 162	1,876	360
Lancaster	17 602	1,208	624
Harrisburg	13 406	435	104
New York	813,669	65 483	24 721
Brooklyn	206 661	11 571	1 187
Newark	71 941	13 683	5,168
Boston	177 840	14,828	4,960
Lowell	36,827	4,565	3 041
Providence	50 666	8,161	2 981
Wilmington	21 258	3,411	352
Baltimore	212,418	12,383	4,666
Washington	61,122	2,025	348
Cincinnati	161,044	23 192	6,309
Cleveland	43,417	2,841	621
Chicago	109 260	5,182	178
Detroit	45,619	2,374	76
Milwaukie	45 246	2,908	278
St. Louis	160,773	8 645	707
Louisville	68,033	5,889	990
Charleston	40 522	860	2
Savannah	22 292	639	....
Richmond	37 910	7,816	158

—Funny freaks occur in Utah. A short time since a Mormon was frozen between two wives. He was engaged in hauling wood between the respective cabins of his first and second wives.

Confession of a Murderer.

THE STARKWEATHER CASE IN HARTFORD.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* of Thursday says Albert L. Starkweather has confessed the murder of his mother and his sister, for which crimes he was convicted on Wednesday. The substance of the confession is as follows:—

"In the early part of the week preceding the murder his mother, he said, came to Hartford and executed a deed to him of the homestead. Previously (in 1862) she had delivered to him a deed of a lot, containing sixty-three acres, though the deed had never been recorded. In giving him the deed of the homestead, she had required him to give in return a mortgage note for fifteen hundred dollars in favor of Ella, his sister. On the Saturday following, he said, he went to Rockville, and, securing the services of a lawyer there, had the sixty-three acres of land, given to him in 1862, and the homestead which had just passed into his possession, deeded to Emerett Campbell, thus disposing to her of all the estate to which he held title. On his return home that evening he stopped at Mr. Campbell's house, and gave the deed to Emerett. When he reached his own house he told his mother what he had done, and she, very naturally, censured him for doing what she pronounced to be a very foolish act, and expressed herself in strong terms. She finally told him, however, that if he was willing to take the deed of the place, as previously agreed upon, and let the note of fifteen hundred dollars in favor of Ella stand as it was drawn, and would keep the deed in his own name and live on the premises, the arrangement she had made with him in regard to property might remain binding, and if Emerett would marry him she could come there and live; but if he chose to treat the matter as he had—deeding away all he was worth—he should not have an "inch of the ground." The words quoted are precisely those used by her, as stated by Starkweather in his confession.

"He told her that he would do nothing of the kind—would not take back the deed he had given to Emerett—and then accused her of interfering with his own and Miss Campbell's arrangements. Some further conversation of an excited character ensued, which resulted in his mother's going and getting the deed and note (which were in her possession) and tearing them up in his presence. High words followed, 'and I told her,' said he, 'that I would be revenged.' (The destruction of the deed and note, it will be observed, rendered the deed he had given to Miss Campbell totally valueless.) 'From that time,' he added, 'until the time of the murder, the idea of killing mother did not leave my mind.' He said he thought of it constantly—all night Saturday, and Sunday, and Sunday night, and of all the following day, 'and the more I thought of it the madder I grew,' were the words he used.

"Monday night he made up his mind to do the deed, as a favorable opportunity was presented by the absence of the hired man and boy. His mother and sister sat up to a very late hour, as they were frequently accustomed to do. Towards morning, about 3 o'clock, the house became quiet, and he took the axe from the woodshed and the knife from a drawer, and proceeded to the bed-chamber of his mother up stairs. On getting there he immediately struck her blows upon the head with an axe, and in so doing startled his sister Ella, who was living in the back part of the bed, and she sprang up and jumped towards him. He did not expect to kill her, but awaking as she did, and, as he supposed, seeing him, he was led to knock her in the head in order to put her out of the way, that she might not be a witness to his crime against him. To make certain work, he used his axe freely, and then stabbed his victims with the knife. Having done this much, he says he knocked his head against the wall, and made a bruise on his forehead, and one on the side of his face, and then took his jack-knife from his pocket and cut his shirt and his breast, so that the story he had decided to tell, relative to his being assaulted by two men, might be believed.

"After this, in order to cover up the crime, he set fire to the beds, particulars of the finding of which by Mr. White, to whose house the murderer repaired and gave an alarm, have appeared in the testimony of that gentleman."

Death of Brooke, the Tragedian.

Among the passengers who perished in the steamer *London*, lost a few days since while on her passage to Australia, was Gustavus Vasa Brooke, the well-known English tragedian. Brooke was probably forty-five years old at the time of his death. He was a native of Dublin, and made his first appearance on any stage when only sixteen years of age, in the part of "William Tell," on the boards of the leading theatre of his native city. His genius was precocious, and his success was immediate. Before he had arrived in his nineteenth year he had played all the leading tragic characters of the legitimate drama, and had won a London celebrity. In his earlier years he was looked upon as the new hope of the British stage, and thought to be a worthy successor of Edmund Kean. Triumph was fatal to him, however, and dissipation dulled his better talents. Latterly the promising tragedian degenerated into a melo-dramatic actor of the most ultra stamp. He visited this country in 1852-53, and in this city played engagements at the Broadway Theatre and Astor Place Opera House. He was a great favorite in California and Australia, and to the latter he was on his way when he perished. He had always intended to end his professional career there. Mr. Brooke was unhappily married, and to that union, early and impulsively made, must be charged many bad results to him. He was a generous friend, and the kindest of sons—worshipped by his mother, and unselfishly and devotedly beloved by his sisters, to whom he was the best of brothers. Peace for the tired soul!—*New York Evening Express.*

Death of Gibson, the Sculptor.

The death of John Gibson, the sculptor, is announced in the late foreign news. No particulars. He was born at Conway, North Wales, in 1791, and was in early life a cabinet-maker and wood-carver in Liverpool. He showed such talent, however, that a number of the residents of Liverpool made up a subscription and sent him to Rome, where he studied under Canova and Thorwaldsen. In 1827 he sent to England his first contribution to the Royal Academy—a statue of "Psyche borne by the Zephyrs." Since that time his career has been one of uninterrupted success. His statues of Queen Victoria are in Buckingham, Osborne, and Westminster Palaces. He has also made statues of Huskisson, Peel, and Stephenson. Other noted works by Gibson are his "Mars and Cupid," "Hero and Leander," "Aurora," "Sappho," "Hebe," "Proserpine," and "Venus."

Mr. Gibson has won notoriety as well as fame in his profession. He has elicited the bitterest criticism by his attempts to introduce color into his works. His "Venus" was tinted, the eyes and hair were painted, and the whole statue resembled life as closely as outline and color could do. Gibson declared he had Greek precedents for this system; but he has not found many imitators or even admirers. The system has been generally regarded as one of the vagaries in which genius not unfrequently indulges.

The Late Massimo d'Azeglio.

One of the most remarkably accomplished men of modern times has lately died in Italy. Massimo d'Azeglio, whose recent death is announced in the foreign mails, had exhibited a versatility which had but few parallels. He was a soldier of ability and courage, and since Cavour, one of the very foremost of Italian statesmen. Though younger than that greater man, he gave Cavour his first public office.

In literature he was a fluent, graceful, and popular writer, and was termed the Walter Scott of Italy. As an orator, conversationalist, and poet he also excelled.

In the more ornamental branches of art he was as accomplished as many who devote to them their entire energies. He was a good musical composer, and had written an opera of merit. He also claimed a rank among artists for his oil paintings, which, if not first-class, were above mediocrity.

His pet political idea was Italian federation as opposed to Italian unity; and in this only does he seem to have made a mistake. He has represented, however, the new kingdom at several foreign courts.

AMUSEMENTS

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock this evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA OF ITS SIZE.
having paid an internal revenue tax for the year 1865 upon
$166 053,
being
TWO LARGEST RETURN
made by any theatre in this city.
POSITIVELY
FOR
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
SIX NIGHTS ONLY
the new and absorbing sensational drama, in five acts, entitled
BLACK MAIL;
BLACK MAIL;
OR,
THE HOUR OF TEN!
THE HOUR OF TEN!
with Miss Josie Orton, Mr. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, J. T. Ward, C. Lewis, F. Foster, Mrs. E. F. Keach, and others in the cast.
Admission 25 cents 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 7,
GRAND MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (second time this season)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10
EIGHTY NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
BLACK MAIL; OR, THE HOUR OF TEN,
will be performed.
Admission to Matinees 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 2:15.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FIRST WEEK
OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTS,
EMMA WALLER,
AND
MR. WALLER.
MONDAY EVENING, February 5,
John Webster's grand old Tragedy,
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
The Duchess of Malfi.....EMMA WALLER
Duke Ferdinand.....Mr. WALLER
Antonio.....McKee Rankin
Bosola.....E. L. Tilton
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS
Mr Spriggins.....Stuart Robson
Victor Dubois.....Owen Marlowe
Mrs Spriggins.....Mrs. Thayer
Friday, BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
THIRD WEEK OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
MONDAY, GREAT BILL OF CLARKE'S BENEFIT, when hundreds could not obtain admission, owing to the overflowing audiences, will be repeated.
COMEDY, COMIC DRAMA, FARCE.
CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS,
INSURING THREE HOURS OF FUN
MONDAY,
Oliver Goldsmith's Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which, Planché's Comic Drama of
HE'S A JOCKEY SHEPPARD.
Simon Pureboy, } Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Jack Sheppard, }
To commence with the laughable Farce of
THE PRACTICAL MAN.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EVERY EVENING.
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
W. F. WALLETT, the Queen's Jester.
MASTER SEIGRIST the Child Wonder.
MONS FRANCOIS SEIGRIST,
the great acrobat, and his wonderful trained Dogs.
NOBLE STUD OF HORSES,
THEM COMIC MULES, Etc.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SÆNGERBUND'S
GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL MASK BALL
will take place
MONDAY, February 5, 1866.
MANAGERS:
Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street
Colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr. Weishaenan No. 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann Pat. No. 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets
W. Eisenlohr, No. 137 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Lauer North Mills Hall.
H. Thoerr, No. 302 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street.
Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner Sangerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.
The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the Season. They offer to their patrons per excellence gratification of all their senses in
GREAT PROCESSIONS,
FESTIVE SONGS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc Etc
Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfeld. Will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.
Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.
For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. (1 29 7t) THE COMMITTEE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP OF LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.
The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.
Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY, February 5,
and every evening during the week
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
The most novel entertainment ever presented in Philadelphia.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
GRAND DAY CONCERT,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Admission, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 5 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.—SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
and last performance of Perelli's
"CLARISSA HARLOWE"
CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, February 6
Doors open at 7½ P. M.
Subscriptions for the Season, and single tickets for Tuesday to be had only at Mr Perelli's rooms, No 1228 Chesnut street, on Monday, from 2 to 4 P. M., and on Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 1t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4 (formerly of West Chester, Pa.), having served three years in the army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 911 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 1y

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDS, AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND PROPERTY.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1866.
Will be offered at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, the following articles:—
About 9 head of excellent work Oxen.
2 Cows.
70,000 pounds of Corn (in the ear).
480,000 pounds of Bran.
117,000 pounds of Hay.
2,500 gallons of Extract of Coffee.
Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz:—
About 2000 pounds of Salt Beef.
980 pounds of Smoked Beef.
8517 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1550 pounds of Hard Bread.
1100 pounds of Corn Meal.
4800 pounds of Dried Peaches.
2000 pounds of Hominy.
600 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes
1740 pounds of Mixed Vegetables.
2554 pounds of Beans, etc. etc.
Also, the following articles of Commissary Property:—

Iron Safes,	Pinchers and Adzes,
Letter Presses,	Bake Pans,
Desks,	Trucks,
Tables,	Wheelbarrows,
Chairs	Field Desks,
Camp Tables,	Coffee Mills,
Spring Balances,	Pumps,
Beam Scales,	Axes
Platform Scales,	Axe Handles,
Counter Scales,	Cooking Stoves,
Meat Saws,	Bread Troughs,
Commissary Chest,	One Scow,
Liquid and Dry Measures,	Cauldrons,
Faucetts,	Fire brick,
Cooper Vices.	Lamps, etc.

Also a lot of Coffee and Salt Sacks, Gunny Bags, Rags, etc etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. BELL,
2 5 8t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL, at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY IRON DECKS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY IRON DECKS.
Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
No. 1530 Pine Street.
JOHN B. OKIE,
No. 1439 Spruce Street
THOMAS WEBSTER,
No. 1434 Pine Street.
THOMAS SPARKS,
No. 121 Walnut Street.
RICHARD SMETHURST,
1 30 6t No. 250 S. Fourth Street.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING.
C. P., September T., 1865, No. 17.
Claim for paving, etc., $104 62 100 S. E. corner of Sundle and Sixteenth streets Seventh Ward.
PHILADELPHIA November 15, 1865.
A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with a true time to
W. A. SLIVER,
11 15w3m Attorney for Claimant, No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21 muths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET,
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.
Among which can be found:—

Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and Weekly)	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Tempe Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garden Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatsch,
London Orchestra,	Reinische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Leader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 12 3 mwslmrp

HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 2 20 Capt and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit if desired, of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 16 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges,
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings.
982 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs Scrap Iron,
23 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs Wire Iron,
	762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534 403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

462,360	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19 518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 27, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfmt2 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1 000 Scarificators;
12 000 Cupping Glasses and Fins;
1 500 Trusses single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5 000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes Hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc Etc Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of

140	copies	Gray's Anatomy;
50	do	Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250	do	Practice Med

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

The Valuation of Property at Landing Avenue.

THE member of Select Council who recently laid before that body a statement relative to the valuation of the property at Landing avenue, had, we are assured, no intention to impeach the integrity nor interfere unnecessarily with the private interests of any of the owners. He honestly believed that the award made by the jury appointed to assess the damages sustained by the owners of the ground by reason of its being selected and appropriated by the City Government for public use, is, in the aggregate, excessive; and so believing, it was clearly his duty to take such steps as might be required to protect the people of Philadelphia against paying for the land in question more than it was really worth. His action in the premises does not of itself set aside the award, but only subjects it to a review, of which the legitimate effect will be to confirm the award if right, or to disaffirm it if wrong. None can possibly be injured by this proceeding, provided it be conducted, as we have no doubt it will be, with no other purpose than to ascertain the truth and to do justice to all concerned.

The inquiry, of course, is, whether the jury in fixing the price to be paid for it by the city, and for which the citizens are to be taxed to raise the amount, did or did not overestimate the value of the property? We have previously remarked that the assessment of real estate for taxation is, generally speaking, below, and in some instances very much below, its real value; and that, accordingly, it should not be relied upon as a criterion of valuation when any particular piece of real estate is taken for public use. Nevertheless, when, as in the present case, a small strip of land that has paid taxes on a basis of fifty thousand dollars is suddenly appraised at four hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars, after the city has proposed to appropriate it for municipal purposes, the discrepancy in the two valuations is surely great enough to demand judicial inquisition.

There are some facts touching this matter that have come to our knowledge, and which we deem it but right and proper to communicate to the public. In valuing private property taken for public use, the juries to assess the damages to be paid by the city should be selected with special care. They should consist of men whose honesty is not only incorruptible, but who are eminently qualified by experience and intelligence to discharge the duty for which they are chosen. Now it happens that the jury appointed to value the property at Landing avenue was composed of one druggist, one carpenter, three clerks, and one gardener. It would seem that such persons, judging from their vocations merely, were certainly not the most competent judges that might have been employed to appraise real estate. It is true that they held fifty-five meetings, attended by counsel for the owners of the property and the city; that they visited the ground in the presence of the owners and their counsel; that witnesses on behalf of each owner and the city were examined before them; and that finally, after the case was argued on both sides by the legal gentlemen engaged, the award was made. Yet all this investigation and discussion would not be sufficient to insure an entirely just decision, if the jury were not intelligent enough to judge of the facts for themselves, independently of any information or advice derived from those interested either to overrate or underrate the property. That the jury in question were so qualified is more than doubtful, and it is therefore right and important to revise their conclusions.

Moreover, we are informed that the ground which the city was required to take, at a cost of nearly half a million of dollars, is not, in fact, worth much, if any more than the sum at which it was assessed for taxes. It is not of great extent; it is not susceptible, by reason of its peculiar position and surroundings, of any improvement likely to enhance its value to its owners, now or hereafter, to any considerable degree—a State law, indeed, restricts its improvement or employment in any manner likely to contaminate the water supplied to the city from Fairmount; and it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the rental of the property did not very much exceed the legal interest that would be paid on a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which is the sum at which it was assessed for taxation. It is also said, by those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the subject, that the amount, or very little more than the amount which the city is required to pay for this contracted, unimproved, and practically unimprovable strip of river bank lying between Fairmount Park and the Fairmount Water Works, with the Reading Railroad immediately in the rear, would purchase the entire east side of the Schuylkill river, extending an equal or greater distance back from the river line, from Fairmount Park up to Laurel Hill!! If this be so, then the people will naturally ask why they shall be taxed to pay half a million of dollars for a property that will be comparatively valueless to them, when, for the same, or nearly the same money, they can secure a stretch of country of not only far greater area, but which would, if added to Fairmount Park, form one of the most magnificent and beautiful public pleasure grounds to be found anywhere in the world.

It is not our province, nor are we disposed, to particularly criticize the award of the jury in this case. The court having jurisdiction of the matter, and the City Solicitor, will, no doubt, perform that duty very effectually. But we may say, since the facts are within our knowledge, that while the awards made by the jury are nearly correct and fair in some instances, they are enormously unfair in others. There is official warrant for saying that one award for $70,625 should not exceed $20,000; that another for $38,377·08 should not exceed $14,000; and that a third for $92,000 should not exceed $50,000! The report of the jury is open to many similar exceptions of less magnitude!

It is not our business to explain why certain pieces of property are estimated far above their real value, and others not. The jury chosen to assess them all must answer that question, and they will probably be compelled to give an account of their stewardship. In the meanwhile we have thought it our duty to call public attention to the subject; to ascertain and publish such facts regarding it as the press may properly disclose; and to let it be understood, generally, that in a case of so much consequence to the tax-payers of Philadelphia we shall not, if we can help it, allow injustice to be done them without timely exposure and protest.

A Uniform Militia System.

THE experience of the late civil war has taught our people and statesmen many important lessons, and not the least important of them is, the imperfectness of our present militia system, and the necessity for a better one. This matter has hitherto been left with the several States, and the consequence has been, as might naturally have been expected, a general neglect of the subject. In some of the States the laws respecting military service were much more stringent than in others, though in none was any complete method of organization and practice devised or enforced. The fine for non compliance with all statute provisions touching the matter was so trifling, that most persons preferred to incur and pay it rather than attend a militia muster; and the result was, that what but few citizens thought worth attention fell into universal disregard and contempt.

This was altogether wrong, especially in a republic whose policy has ever been opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. It has been our boast that the United States can safely rely for defense on its militia, against either domestic insurrection or foreign invasion; and we have, thus far, managed pretty well to pass successfully through the few contests that have tried that theory since the Revolution to the present time. But it must be confessed that our different wars would probably have been less expensive and of shorter duration, if we had been better prepared for them in respect of a competent body of well-drilled soldiers, ready to take the field at the first call to duty, and to perform that duty with the efficiency of regulars. There can be no doubt that, with our superior resources both of men and munitions, we can hold out longest in any conflict which the world may wage against us, and that, in the end, we shall triumph by sheer dint of endurance. But this is not sufficient. There should be economy in war as in everything else. It is the obvious interest of every nation to save money and life, and it is unquestionably true that the best security against a war, foreign or domestic, is to be fully prepared for it at all times. They meet this requisition of sound defensive policy in Europe by enormous bodies of regular troops, kept perpetually in garrison, in camp, and on foreign service, at an oppressive cost to the people who are required to maintain such establishments; and besides the onerous tax imposed on the community for that purpose, and the loss suffered by the withdrawal from useful industrial pursuits of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men, it not unfrequently happens that the Governments which keep up such huge military organizations are obliged to invent wars for their employment in order to prevent insurrection at home. We are wiser than the European monarchies in avoiding a military system which is a constant and severe drain on the treasury of a nation, and which, at the same time, tends to cultivate a belligerent spirit.

Yet it cannot be denied that we are not careful enough to make our militia equal in practical efficiency to the emergencies that may at any moment demand their service. This fact was strikingly exemplified in the beginning of the recent Rebellion. When volunteers were suddenly called for by the loyal State Governments and the Federal Government, there were but few men who were fully prepared to take the field. The majority of those brave and patriotic citizens who enlisted in defense of the Union were totally uneducated in the manual of the soldier, and weeks and even months were lost in training raw recruits for the exercise and duties of actual martial conflict. It was too late to remedy the defect then, though none failed to realize and deplore it. Let us, therefore, reap benefit in the future from the disadvantages suffered in the past.

Our own State militia law is so radically and entirely defective as to be practically worthless. The Inspector-General, Mr. TODD, has recently exposed numerous and serious imperfections, and advised some adequate reform. But Governor CURTIN, in his message to the present Legislature, says he is not prepared to make any recommendation on the subject, as he observes with great pleasure that "Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States." He is wise in preferring one general, uniform, national militia system to many various, conflicting, and severally inefficient systems. And it is to be hoped that Congress will carefully consider this subject, and meet its requirements with all that perfectness of detail and harmony of general plan which the exigency so urgently demands.

President JACKSON, who was a man of large military talent and experience, said, in his first inaugural address, "that the bulwark of our defense is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and property; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *ægis*. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to; but a million of armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. In any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this national safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power." These were the sentiments of a soldier and statesman who fully understood the great value of an efficient national militia system; and the present Congress should not adjourn without supplying that part of our political economy which the opinions of enlightened publicists and the lessons of experience concur in persuading us to regard as of vital importance.

The Conduct and Tone of the Repentant South.

"By all the glory and all the sorrow of our past; by the almost infinite resources which claim our administration; by everything of a moral, political, and intellectual nature which we hope for in the future, let us throw aside indolence and prejudice and dependence upon the magnanimity of the North, and *go to work with the settled purpose* of attaining a position in the Union enabling us to demand the rights which, as all experience has shown, we cannot secure from that spirit of nationality which the North has always boasted with her lips and always trampled under her feet. *Let the close of the war be but the beginning of our efforts in behalf of Southern independence.*"—*Galveston News.*

CONSERVATIVE journals, not only in our city, but in almost all of the leading towns of the country, have seen fit to comment, in no chosen terms, upon what they are pleased to style our radicalism. A Baltimore paper, a few days since, saw fit to announce, "that in virulence and hatred of the South, the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH had few superiors in Northern journalism." We hail such testimony as a compliment to our devotion to our national unity and unswerving adherence to those doctrines which must save and perpetuate the Union. Those of our contemporaries, who continually prate about the renewed loyalty of the South, of the repentance and devotion to the nation in the late Rebel States, do so in direct opposition to the facts displayed day by day, by those of whose regeneration they are assuring us. The article from the Galveston *News*, from which we make an extract, is but the utterance of a sentiment which exists in all portions of the South—the open declaration of an opinion which is supported by each and every community from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Beaten at the bayonet, they seek to win by deceptive policy what they failed to achieve on the field of battle. "With the end of the war their struggle for Southern independence has but just commenced."

By such a course as that displayed in the Southern States was CHARLES V induced to overrun the Netherlands; by such a spirit of intollerant insolence, of audacity even in defeat, was Rome provoked almost to the extermination of the Visigoths; yet what could not be tamely brooked by one man, the Southern Rebels expect will be meekly received by a great people—a people from whose midst a million fellow-citizens have been dragged and sacrificed on the worse than Druid altar of Southern ambition.

The appearance of such an article as the one from which we quote, and its republication in other journals in the Cotton States, displays an arrogant, rebellious spirit, which to pass by unrebuked would be both degrading and dangerous. We therefore are rejoiced that a sub-committee on reconstruction is about to visit the South, and see for itself the condition of Southern sentiment. We will have in its report an official and circumstantial account of the continuance of that evilt spirit which the defeated cannot exorcise. It is only through the fire that his presence can be removed, and through the fire the South must go. The extract given is but a sample of the general tone of the Southern press, and in itself answers all the arguments against us on the score of personal animosity or intemperate hatred.

IN 1737 FRANKLIN wrote: "I now began to turn my attention to public affairs, beginning, however, with small matters. The city watch was one of the first things that I conceived to want regulation. It was managed by the constables of the respective wards in turn. The constable summoned a number of housekeepers to attend him for the night. Those who chose never to come paid him six shillings a year to be excused, which was supposed to go to hiring substitutes, but was in reality much more than necessary for that purpose, and made the constableship a place of profit. *And the constable, for a little drink, often got such ragamuffins about him as a watch, that respectable housekeepers did not choose to mix with. Walking the rounds, too, was often neglected, and most of the night spent in tippling.*"

We do not know whether the position of constable has a degenerating effect, or whether degenerate citizens have always been selected for the office; but true it is, that the same popular eccentricities that characterized the constabulary force in 1737 can be remarked among the policemen of 1866. It is not our desire to mention localities, but at the corner of two of our leading thoroughfares can be seen the guardians of the public peace surrounded continually by a band of blacklegs, gamblers, swindlers, and thieves, who, although exquisitely dressed, are as objectionable to "respectable housekeepers" as were the "ragamuffins" that accompanied the constables more than a century ago. From such associations good people are afraid to trust the officer who has such men for his companions, and the rumor is current that an appeal to any of these policemen against the crimes of their boon barfellows is worse than useless. No less than three instances have recently come under our notice, in which a brawl took place at an early hour of the evening, at the corner of a street where a special policeman is detailed to constantly stand, and innocent ignorant parties have been robbed within sight of the principal hotels of our city. It is with no desire to interfere with the duties of our municipal authorities that we complain and protest, but as public servants we are compelled by duty to do what we can to protect the peaceable and punish the guilty. Upon the next occasion of a disturbance similar to those of which we have recently heard, we shall publish in full the names, the locality, gambling house, and drinking cellar, and let all our readers know not only of the extent of the evil, but of all those who are guilty of connivance at, or a participation in, the crimes.

THE CHANGES THAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.—SIDNEY SMITH, in 1818, presented to English readers, through the *Edinburgh Review*, a table showing the increase of population in Philadelphia. He said:—

In 1683	there were in the city	600	inhabitants.
In 1700	" "	5,000	"
In 1720	" "	15,000	"
In 1760	" "	20,000	"
In 1878	" "	120,000	"

If we continue the table, we find that the population in 1866 would be nearly one million. The size of New York, at that time, was the same as the Quaker City, and the total shipping of the metropolis was 300,000 tons a year. Then Philadelphia was the representative city of America.

Would it not be an instructive lesson for our City Fathers to examine into the causes which have led to the decline if not the fall of our municipality? What domestic genii has favored New York and slighted us? Would it not be better for us to cease following a phantom of past renown, and secure the bodily agency which accompanies energy and well-directed enterprise? It is a melancholy fact that we have been so long accustomed to sitting at our hearthstones and gloating over the shadow of past renown, that we have gradually become accustomed to living on the possession of FRANKLIN'S memory and the State House; that we have almost sunk into the position of imbecile dotards, who live only in their youthful days and totally ignore the present. Let us allow the conqueror of electricity to take care of his own fame with posterity, and so act ourselves that our children will not have to pass over this generation in order to find some emblem on which to exercise local pride. By energy and liberality we can secure for our city the lost power she once possessed. But while we are waiting other towns are acting, and unless we come speedily to a conclusion, we will find, when our resolution is taken, that the field is no longer open, and that our rivals have secured the position and merited the wealth which nature has designed to be justly ours.

—The cattle disease has broken out at Leftinghe, near Ostend, among a flock of one hundred and twelve sheep. This is the first case of the kind in Belgium. The oxen on the farm were attacked by the disease three weeks previously, and the entire herd, consisting of thirty-two, were slaughtered; but it appears to have been too late, as the disease has attacked the sheep on the farm. Eight of the latter were slaughtered, and all communication was cut off with the remainder, but it is feared the entire flock must be sacrificed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CARD.—VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, Ship and Trace Chains, Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Nails, Etc. BY ORDER OF UNDERWRITERS.

C. C. MACKEY, auctioneer, will shortly sell by auction, the whole of the extensive stock (insured for $80,000), remaining from the late fire at Messrs Biddles' store, No. 131 Market street.

The day of sale will be duly announced in a future advertisement and full particulars furnished in printed catalogues. 2 23 4p

☞ HAVE YOU SEEN GOULD'S NEW Store, Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street? It is the largest and handsomest Furniture Store in the city. We understand that Gould's purpose is to sell at about cost for the first year, so now is the time for those purchasing Furniture. They have a splendid stock of the best make from the lowest to the highest price, and will be open to sell on MONDAY, February 5th.

GOULD & CO'S Union Furniture Depots, Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and corner of SINGH and MARKET Streets, which has long been known as the cheapest and best place to buy furniture. 2 2 3t

☞ FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, General CARL SCHURZ, Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, Prof. W. H. DAY, and Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, will speak at CONCERT HALL, Union National Topics, February 8th, 15th, and 22d, and March 1st, 8th, and 15th.

Tickets for the Course, $1 50. Single admission, 35 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, SIXTH and Chesnut streets, and at the door. 2 3 5t*

☞ E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 112

☞ WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T. FOX to an interest in our firm from January 1, 1866.
2 1 6t*] CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON.

☞ HAPPINESS WITHOUT ALLOY calls to the lot of patrons of
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE;—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and success ful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 BAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *pers nally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 9 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The Second Concert of the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, February 9, at MUSICAL FUND HALL. Subscribers will take notice that, in consequence of the PUBLIC REHEARSAL taking place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the CONCERT will be on FRIDAY NIGHT; therefore, all Subscribers' Tickets dated February 8 are to be used on Friday night. All subscribers who wish to avoid the crowded house on Friday night can use their tickets at the Rehearsal. The public will be admitted to the General Rehearsal on Thursday afternoon, February 8. Doors open at 1 o'clock—to commence at 2 o'clock precisely. All members of the Society will be punctually on the platform before 2 o'clock. Doors will be open on Friday evening at 6½ o'clock, and Concert to commence at 7½. As the Concert will be over before 10½ o'clock, it is requested that the audience will remain seated until the close. Librettos of the Oratorio, containing the Life of Mendelssohn and explanatory remarks, will be on sale at the Music Stores and at the Hall. Competent ushers will be in attendance to seat the audience.

Admission to the Rehearsal.....50 cents
" " Concert.....$1 00

A limited number of Tickets will be on sale at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets; LEE & WALKER'S, Chesnut, above Seventh street; and at W. H. BONER'S, Chesnut street, above Eleventh.

By order of the Music Committee. 2 5 3trp

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT PARK AND DELAWARE RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets second story, on THURSDAY, February 15, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made this day between the Directors and Managers of the "Germantown Passenger Railway Company" and the Directors and Managers of the "Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company" for merger and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers privileges franchises and property of the Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passenger Railway Company and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board.

2 5 mwt15 JOHN T. LANGE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 s 2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this a place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

☞ PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

☞ SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Pianoforte Manufacturing Company. 1 24 1m

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

All the Magazines at low prices.

HARPER'S and ATLANTIC MONTHLY, 25 cent each.
GODEY'S, 20 cents
LADY'S FRIEND 15 cents.
YOUNG FOLKS, 15 cents.
LONDON SOCIETY, 45 cents.
Other English Periodicals at net prices.
"EVERY SATURDAY" (Ticknor & Field's new weekly), price 7 cents.

Only sold from our counter at these prices.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,
1t No. 2 CHESNUT Street.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it great delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from those mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for use alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 168 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 136 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

1 24 mwf1m No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE LOST

IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN

GENTLEMEN'S

AND

YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.

THE LOW PRICES

OFFERED AT WILL

ASTONISH YOU.

CALL AT THE STORE OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 31 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Seventh and Eighth Commandments:—Sabbath?

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

We have good authority for the existence of the seventh precept from the creation. "Have ye not read, that he, which made them at the beginning, made them male and female." Math xix. Moses extended some indulgence, but he never allowed the putting away of a wife for every cause, but only for impurity. See Deut. xxiv, i. The Pharisee belied Moses, who did not sanction divorce without cause; but if a man find a woman impure, and is about to send her off, Moses orders him to "give her a bill of divorce." This whole thing was, however, a municipal regulation of the Jews, and not the seventh precept—not the law of marriage prescribed from the beginning to the whole race. Indisputably, to those who believe the Bible, marriage is a moral law, and was made at the beginning, and this, monogamy, and not polygamy. Monogamy is the original law, and the seventh precept enforces it. But no mention is made of it from Paradise to Sinai, in the brief history; therefore, according to the argumentation which we are refuting, the seventh is not a moral law, but only a Jewish ceremonial affair, and nothing to us at all.

"Thou shalt not steal." This eighth precept cannot be found on the record until you come to the history of Joseph, who charged his brethren with stealing his silver cup; it therefore cannot be a moral law according to the reasoning used to annihilate the Sabbath, by converting it into a Jewish ceremony. From all these obviously false conclusions we infer the falsehood of the principle from which they spring and return with increased confidence to the correctness of the doctrine, that "the Sabbath was made for man," immediately upon his creation.

We have seen the general character of this declaration of our Lord; but there remains an aspect of it not yet presented. If it was ordained and established for the benefit of mankind it must have been communicated to man, and not kept hidden for twenty-five centuries, and then revealed and made known to three millions of fugitives from bondage, who, by their very social constitution, were not to be a commercial people; but whose national system cooped them up and secluded them from mingling among the nations. If there was no day of sacred rest appointed of God for the benefit of mankind until Israel reached Sinai in the year of the world two thousand five hundred, how could it be said this day was made for man?

Man knew nothing at all of it for near half the present age of the world! But if you take the history as it is, and find God blessing the Sabbath day and sanctifying it, setting it apart from the six days labor, and requiring man to cultivate thereon his mind and heart in the worship of the great Creator, and promoting charity among one another; and consider the deep depravity and sinfulness of man, which ever leads him away from God; and therefore the constant tendency to disregard the holy day—then you see the beautiful consistency of the language, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," with all the historical facts of the case.

The vocation of Abraham, and the setting apart of his race as the peculiar people of God, was precisely designed to secure the truth from becoming entirely unknown and lost. So the writing of the history of the world's creation, and of man upon the earth, became a necessity, when the lives of men dwindled down so rapidly after the Flood; and in order to preserve these oracles, they were entrusted to this chosen and segregated people, that the ages to come might not wholly lose the knowledge of their own history. We are now ready to approach the holy and awful Mount, whence this Divine memorial of the original rest-day issued forth from the midst of the fire. THEOPHILUS.

A Terrible Disease Among Foreign Hogs.

Hon. John Wentworth, of the Chicago District, in Illinois, has received a letter from Hon. William M. Murphy, the Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, under date of 3d of January, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

"I read with much pleasure the introduction into Congress of your resolution prohibiting the introduction of foreign cattle.

"We have a disease here among the hogs which creates great consternation, which the Germans call Tryschenen. It is a little insect which is perhaps swallowed by the hogs, and gets into their stomachs, and seems to propagate there by millions. It follows the muscles of the animals particularly. It is so small as to be hardly seen by the naked eye; but we have had them exhibited under a microscope of a six hundred magnifying power. There are all sorts of rumors of death to persons eating pork. The disease has not as yet come within one hundred miles of us. The little insects are reported by some to exist in the lower part of the sugar beet which is fed to the hogs. Some of these insects have been thrown into all sorts of strong chemicals, and lived in them. Boiling heat of 212 degrees will kill them. They have been found alive in boiled ham where the hot water did not sufficiently penetrate. In Germany, you are aware that ham is eaten quite raw. Death is reported to have been caused by eating sausage when the insect was living, the pork not having been sufficiently smoked. The disease commences in the human being with a severe cholera morbus, which soon results in death. Some allege that the cases that have been reported as cholera were the result of this disease. At any rate, pork is now very cheap and only eaten by poor people. All other meats have risen largely in consequence. Our city authorities have appointed a commission of a dozen scientific gentlemen to go to the location of the disease and investigate it. Professor Vircher, of Berlin, the celebrated scholar, has made many experiments, and so have other scientific men. They differ much in their conclusions. It is a ruinous thing to the farmers, who raise pork in that neighborhood very extensively. I think the disease was first known last winter, near Madgeburg, in Bremen, but it did not extend any distance. I did think of sending you some of the little insects for inspection with a microscope, but found it impracticable."

Former Armies of the United States.

The largest army ever assembled at any one time during the Revolution, was that commanded by General Putnam, on Long Island. That numbered seventeen thousand men of all arms. The next largest was that with which Washington captured Cornwallis at Yorktown, when he had sixteen thousand. Our largest army assembled in 1812 was commanded by Jackson at New Orleans, and counted but six thousand. Coming down to the Mexican war, Taylor won his victories with a force never exceeding five thousand, and Scott's largest force was not beyond eight thousand five hundred. The largest army prior to the Rebellion was, therefore, that of Putnam, at Long Island—seventeen thousand men.

—The King of Bavaria has created three knights of the Maximilian Order, section of Science, to fill places vacated by death. The three *savans* whom the chapter proposed were Dr. von Giesebrecht, Professor of History at the Munich University; Dr. Bunsen, Professor of Chemistry at Heidelberg; and Dr. Bopp, at Berlin, Professor of Oriental Languages.

—It is estimated, says the London *Times*, that about three hundred thousand fat cattle, representing about ninety thousand tons of beef, are taken for our annual supply. But it is also estimated that eighty thousand tons of fish, of the larger and finer kinds, enter into the year's consumption, independently of sprats, herrings, and shellfish. There is reason, therefore, to rejoice at the announcement that, if the supply of beef should be diminished, that of fish is not likely to fail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE LOYAL LEGION.—General Cadwalader, Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, acting Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, has issued to the Brothers elect and Commanders named in the following document a Charter for the organization of a Commandery No. 1, of the Order for the State of New York:—

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY NO. 1, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF M. O. L. L. U. S., PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1866. ORDERED:—That Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Halpine late Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. V.; Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Robert Anderson U. S. A.; Major-General John G. Parke, U. S. V., Major Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General Israel Vodges, U. S. V., Colonel 1st Artillery, U. S. A.; Major-General Daniel Butterfield, late U. S. V., Colonel 5th Infantry, U. S. A.; Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. V., Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, late U. S. V., Captain 1st Artillery, and Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel D. Van Buren, additional Aid-de-Camp, and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V.; Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Henry E. Davies, late U. S. V.; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Martin T. McMahon, late additional Aid-de-Camp, U. S. V., Brigadier-General Egbert L. Viele, late U. S. V.; Captain William C. Church, late Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.; and Captain and Brevet Major Wilson Barstow, additional Aid-de-Camp, U. S. V.; be and are hereby authorized and empowered to institute and organize a Commandery in New York city, to be known as Commandery No. 1, of the State of New York, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. And that for the continuance of the organization of such Commandery, this Order shall be full authority until the organization of the Commandery-in-Chief of the M. O. L. L. U. S. shall have been effected, when a Charter shall be issued to the Commandery hereby authorized, in accordance with the form prescribed in the Constitution thereof.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
Acting Commander-in-Chief M. O. L. L. U. S.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion is designed to resemble in object and spirit the Order of the Cincinnati established at the close of the Revolutionary War; and is to consist of all officers and honorably discharged officers of the Army and Navy, and all such civilians as may have been of eminent service to the Government, Army, or Navy during the war, who may be denominated and become candidates and be elected by the Chapters of their States, in the manner prescribed by the constitution adopted by the Acting Commandery-in-Chief.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. — This evening the tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania will be brought to a close. We give the names of the contestants, together with a synopsis of the score up to Saturday evening:—

Wednesday..	Hewes.....	500—Bruce.....	279
"	Plunkett.....	500—Palmer.....	402
Thursday....	Palmer.....	500—Hewes.....	324
"	Ryall.....	500—Bruce.....	224
Friday.....	Ryall.....	500—Hewes.....	322
"	Plunkett.....	500—Bruce.....	205
Saturday....	Plunkett.....	500—Hewes.....	276
"	Ryall.....	500—Palmer.....	276

Total games, 8—Mr. Ryall winning 3, Mr. Plunkett 3, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hewes each 1; Mr. Bruce none. Messrs. Bruce and Palmer will play their concluding game this afternoon, and Mr. Ryall will contend with Mr. Plunkett in the evening for the cue and championship.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB.—This morning about 1 o'clock, a most daring attempt to rob was committed by a colored man, who gave the name of Daniel Brown. The accused took a stick and broke in a large pane of glass in the window of B. W. Burk, No. 533 Arch street. The glass was very thick, the whole size of the window, and was worth from $15 to $20. The noise occasioned by the crash attracted the attention of a couple of officers, who hastened to the spot and arrested Brown as he was in the act of helping himself to the numerous articles displayed in the window. Brown was committed by Alderman Godbou.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A woman called at the establishment of Mr. Jay Cooke, a day or two ago, and presented an application for relief, purporting to have been written by Mr. Koradi, the Swiss Consul. The document set forth that her husband had recently died, and that she, with two children, in very destitute circumstances, had just arrived from Baltimore. The applicant also had a certificate signed D. Winters, No. 212 Brown street, giving as her residence No. 208 on the same street. An investigation was made, when it was ascertained that the woman was an impostor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The following additional sums have been received at this office in aid of the fund for the Dying Soldier:—

Amount previously acknowledged	$43 00
G. M. S.	5 00
Cash.	1 50

C. M. A. can procure the residence and address of the soldier by sending to this office.

OWNER FOUND.—The saddles found in the possession of Samuel Brown, who was arrested a few mornings since by Lieutenant Hampton, have been recognized as belonging to the Club Stables at Camden. The accused was remanded to await Jersey justice.

SKATING.—The numerous skating parks in the suburbs of Philadelphia are in good condition, and skaters may expect to enjoy fine sport to-day. By going to a park all the dangers of the rivers are avoided.

LARCENY.—This morning John Walker was committed by Alderman Toland, to answer the larceny of a lot of clothing and twenty-five dollars in money from a vessel lying in the Delaware, below Poplar streets.

STORE ROBBERY.—The shoe store of John H. Lonsdale, on Main street, above Linden, Germantown, was entered on Friday night and robbed of about fifty dollars' worth of stock.

THE MAN OF LETTERS.—
If "U" should wish a place to C
Whose goods in L-eyance X L
All others, and where hones-T,
U may D-pend, is practised well,
Without an M T Boast, I'll show
U where that N-d obtained can B,
And to whose style your form will O
P Q-B R grace and maj-S-T;
For Tower Hall can plea-e all I-s;
And, by low prices, charms the Y-s!

We have by far the largest stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our prices are guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & CO.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

MAKE-BELIEVE FOREIGN PERFUMES—the genuine being excluded by the enormous duties—flood the market. They are poor imitations of extracts which in themselves are far inferior in odor, purity, and durability to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," manufactured from the most fragrant flower ever used for perfuming purposes. Sold everywhere.

THE "BOOK OF CUTTINGS," by our "Head Cutter," now to be had gratuitously, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of fine character, exquisite styles, superb coloring, and wonderful accuracy, now made at reduced prices, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Go early.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—All who have used this Standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

Or any PULMONARY COMPLAINT, attest its usefulness.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, etc., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, promotes free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, suppresses the cough and pain, and relieves the difficulty of breathing, and by causing an easy expectoration, all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all *Pulmonary Complaints*, in Croup, Pleurisy, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 620 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

"HOW DOES your newly purchased horse answer?" "I really don't know, for I have never asked him questions." If we were asked the question as to where the best Family Coal could be obtained, we would unhesitatingly answer at W. W. Alter's popular depot, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter is now selling large nut at $8 00, and stove and range size for $9 00 per ton. This is certainly as low as it can be bought in any section of the city. Orders may also be left at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

NO REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates, at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, and a gift worth from 50 cents to $100 bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

WE ADVISE all our readers to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

WE WOULD direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co. They will open this day five cases new style spring calicoes of best makes, at 23 cents per yard; also a large lot of wide chintzes at 25 cents.

WE ARE glad to know that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No. 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. B. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 53m PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 1 13

MARRIED.

KRAMER—KURTZ.—On January 25, 1866, by the Rev. George W. Bridge, Mr. GEORGE W. KRAMER to Miss LIZZIE KURTZ, all of this city.

KULP—KITTS.—On Sunday, January 28, 1866, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. JACOB KULP to Miss LOUISA KITTS, all of this city.

DIED.

BELROSE.—On the 4th instant, in the 12th year of his age, HARRY BELROSE, son of Louis and Julia Belrose.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, from residence, No. 2038 Green street, at 2 o'clock.

BUMM.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mrs. HANNAH BUMM, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1111 Marlborough street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CONARD.—On the 3d instant, of membranous croup, MARY ELLA, only daughter of Joseph and Mary C. Conard, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Fearon, No. 1706 Cox street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

CONNOLLY.—On the 4th instant, JOSEPH T., son of I. B. and Mary Ann Connolly, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1604 Market street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to St. John's Cemetery, Manayunk.

MEARS.—On Thursday night, the 1st instant, at Moorestown, Twenty-second Ward, GEORGE DeB. MEARS, son of the late Elwood and Anna DeB. Mears, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Moorestown, On York road, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave Third and Thompson streets for Oak Lane Station at 2½ P. M.

RAU.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. CATHARINE RAU, widow of the late John Rau, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1415 Hancock street, above Master, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

MELTING LADLES OF SEVERAL SIZES, Plumbers' Pots, Shaves, and Pipe Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SELF-FOLDING SCREW-DRIVER BITTS, BY which screws may be driven into wood without boring for them; and those of the usual style, together with a variety of Braces and Bits. For sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPOKE TRIMMERS, HOLLOW AUGERS, Auger Bits, Braces, and Brace Bits, Washer Cutters, Wrenches, Carriage Screw Bolts, etc., for wheelwrights. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1mdp

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

VALENTINES.
FISHER & BROTHER,
VALENTINES.
Comic Valentines 6 gross, all different.
Fancy Valentines, from one cent to five dollars.
VALENTINES IN LOTS.
$5, $10, $15, $20—cheap, new, and beautiful, supplied to the trade only.
FISHER & BROTHER,
2 3 3t* No. 12 N. SIXTH Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(opposite Christ Church),
And corner of NINTH and MARKET streets.
The largest, cheapest and best stock of FURNITURE of every description in the world. 2 5 3m4p

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
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Always on hand,
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GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

HAVANA CIGARS AND
LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 2 6m*

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Of all descriptions,
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Always on hand,
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.
Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
10-4 Blankets, all wool, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. worth $10.
12-4 do. do. worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.
8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns, at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, the best makes of Linen Shirting, 10-4 wide, for $1 50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2 50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Fair Linens, from 20c up.
White Marseilles, 81¼c, worth $1 25.

WHITE GOODS.
We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Bril iants, all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins, 25 per cent. less than former rates.

DRESS GOODS.
Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Black moral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca, 31c up.
Ginghams, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percales, beautiful patterns at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose from 16c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose, good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap.
A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other benevolent Societies, at
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
12 26mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
COMBINATION SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,
8th and 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street will be sold without reserve, about one hundred and seventy-five fine Oil Paintings embracing Mountain, River, and Lake Scenery Figures, Interiors, etc., from the most eminent artists of the country. Open for examination with Catalogues on Tuesday. 2 5

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

STERR'S CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALLS, FILBERT Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.
W. H. STERR, Auctioneer.
Will sell
On Tuesday Morning,
February 6, at 10 o'clock, about
THIRTY HORSES AND TEN MULES,
Comprising trotting, farm and family Horses, among which will be found:
Black Horse, 7 years old, sound and kind.
Bay Mare, 5 years old, sound and kind.
Pair brown Mules, 6 and 7 years old.
Grey Horse, 8 years old, sound and kind.
Sorrel Mare, 8 years old, sound and kind.
Black Mule, 7 years old, sound and kind.
ALSO,
A number of other Horses and Mules.
Also, new and second-hand Carriages.
Light Wagons, Sulkies, Sleighs, etc. etc., with which the sale will commence.
Together with single and double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Robes, etc., made by superior makers.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Horses, Vehicles, and Harness always on hand at private sale.
Superior Stable accommodations for Horses entered for public or private sale. 1 t W. H. STERR, Auctioneer.

WANTS

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and family in a private boarding house in a central part of the city. Address, stating terms etc., Box No. 101, Philadelphia Post office. 1 31 3*

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED House for ten months. No. 1008 Walnut street. Apply No. 15 S. THIRD Street. 2 2 3t

FOR SALE.

SIDE-YARD, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1530 Poplar street, lot 33 by 90 to a back street (now vacant). FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CORNER PROPERTY — FOUR-STORY Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Race streets; lot 160 feet deep to a back street. Possession soon. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

STORE PROPERTY, No. 134 N. EIGHTH Street; Store Property No. 42 S. Fifth street; Store Property, No. 125 N. Sixth street; Dwelling, No. 1020 Crease street, with large lot; $2000 clear. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CALL OR SEND FOR FOLWELL'S LIST of Properties for sale. Office, No. 129 N. NINTH St.

NO. 1510 PINE, NO. 1717 PINE, NO. 1914 Pine, No. 1511 Vine, No. 716 Coates, No. 1914 Cherry, No. 712 Brown, and No. 1528 Poplar, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, NO. 1306 Pop ar, No. 1500 Poplar, No. 2203 Coates, No. 1114 Dippen, No. 248 S. Tenth, No. 248 S. Eleventh, No. 914 S. Fifth, No. 619 Catherhill, No. 949 Race, No. 716 Race, No. 104 N. Second, and No. 235 N. Second, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH St. 2 2 6t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 49 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorates, strengthens and lengthens the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

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Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened, from New York and the late auctions sales—
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
7-4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, up to 50c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Unbleached Huckaback Towels, yard long, 31 up to 50c.
" " " yard and ¼ long, 25c.
Linen Napkins, $2 50 up to $6 per doz.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' colored border Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, from 25 up to 50c. yard.
Victoria Lawns, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 70c.
Cambric Muslins, from 31 to 75c.
Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 31 up to 50c.
Large Plaid Cambric and Nainsook Muslins.
White Tarlatans, fine quality, very cheap.

WHITE SWISS MUSLINS.
White Striped Muslins, very cheap.
White Marseilles, 75c. a yard, very cheap.
A cheap lot of Brilliants, 28, 31¼, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½c.

MARSEILLES QUILTS! MARSEILLES QUILTS!!
Handsome 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, at less than importers' prices.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert about the last of April. 2 5

CALICOES.

FIVE CASES
THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,
CALICO,
BEST MAKES,
AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
WIDE CHINTZES,
AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 31
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINTER STOCK BELOW COST.
92 FRENCH MERINOES for $1 00.
$1 50 FIGURED FRENCH MERINOES for $1.
$2 ALL-WOOL REP POPLINS for $1 30.
PLAID POPLINS at reduced prices.
DRESS GOODS, of all kinds, at reduced prices.

SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
PLAIN SILKS, choice shades.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
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BLACK CORDED SILKS.
All at less than present cost of importation.

MUSLINS AND CALICOES at low prices.
9-4 UTICA, 9-4 MATTAW

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Amendment on the Basis of Representation.

From the Times.

The House of Representatives has passed the resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States changing the basis of representation. Hitherto that basis has been the whole number of free *persons* and three-fifths of all others. This gave the slaveholding States a representation of all their free persons, and about 2,400,000 in addition thereto—assuming their slaves to number 4,000,000. Now that their slaves have become free persons they are all counted, so that the South will have 1,600,000 persons added to their representative numbers, which, under the present ratio, would give them *thirteen* more members than they had before. The opinion has been expressed that *one-fifth* of the entire colored race in the South has perished during the four years of the war. It is said that this is under rather than over the estimate of General Grant, and the experience on the coast of South Carolina certainly bears it out. If this is so they would lose *six* members from this cause, so that their clear gain in representation from the abolition of slavery would be but *seven*.

That this is an evil, so far as it goes, all will agree. Whether it is of sufficient magnitude to call for an amendment of the Constitution may fairly be open to doubt. That the specific amendment adopted by the House is the proper mode of remedying the evil, no one, we think, who examines it carefully, will for a moment contend.

The amendment provides that whenever any State shall deny or abridge the right of suffrage to any persons within her limits on grounds of race or color, all the persons of that race or color shall be excluded from representation. Probably no proposition before Congress was ever more thoroughly and effectually demolished than was this during the debate that was had upon it. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, was the first to point out the fact that by necessary implication this amendment recognized the right of a State to deny suffrage on account of color; and this objection was repeated and reiterated with increased emphasis and indignation, by many leading Radicals in the House. Mr. Shellabarger was especially explicit and strong in his denunciation of the propo-ed amendment. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, concurred in tais view, and added other strong objections of his own. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, took the ground that it discouraged any attempt on the part of the Southern States to improve the condition of their negroes or to admit them gradually to the exercise of political rights. Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, was very clear and sharp in his hostility to the amendment; and there were, on Monday night, not less than fifty members of the Union party who were opposed to its passage.

Yet, on Wednesday morning, when the vote was taken, every one of these men voted for it—from which it may be very fairly inferred that it is utterly impossible to conjecture how members will vote from what they may say in debate. They all explained, however, that bad as the amendment is, they thought it better than none at all; and that their constituents would exact something at their hands. Our opinion is that constituents are much more sensible than they are generally supposed to be, and that they will hold their representatives to a sterner responsibility for passing a bad measure than for passing none at all.

The amendment embodies what is certainly one of the most extraordinary propositions ever made the basis of public action. It punishes a State for attempting to improve and qualify for suffrage a portion of its people. This was distinctly avowed to be part of its object by Mr. Stevens himself. What is demanded at the hands of the Southern States is *universal suffrage* for the enfranchised slaves. Anything short of that is not only to be rejected, but to be punished as a crime on the part of a State by curtailing her representation in Congress. If South Carolina, for example, should see fit to admit her negroes gradually to vote, after becoming qualified by intelligence or by industry, or in any other way, and if she should thus admit one-half or two-thirds of the whole number, these very voters would nevertheless be excluded from representation in order to punish the State for requiring qualifications of any sort. This certainly is not the way to promote the welfare of the negro race in the Southern States. Its direct tendency is to prevent all attempts to improve their condition and to keep them forever in the state of ignorance and degradation in which slavery has left them.

The amendment has precisely the same effect in New York, excluding every colored person in New York from being represented at all, because only a portion of the colored race is permitted to vote in this State, and the very men of that race who have, by industry and intelligence, qualified themselves for suffrage, and who now vote at every election, will be deprived of representation under the effect of this amendment. Now, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of any particular course of action on this subject, we certainly claim for this State, and for every other State, the right to extend the suffrage in its discretion, and according to its own ideas of public policy, and that, too, without being "punished" by Congress or the National Government for whatever course it may see fit to adopt. Over that subject, according to our system of government, the State ought to be supreme.

If California thinks it wise to admit the Chinese settlers within her borders to the right of suffrage upon certain conditions and after certain qualifications, she certainly ought not to be deprived of any portion of her power in the National Government therefor. Those whom she permits to vote should certainly be represented. And it is a very novel and startling principle to be introduced into the constitution of a republican government, that men may be voters and yet not be represented. A cardinal principle of such a form of government is that all the inhabitants of the country—all within its borders who are the subjects of its laws—should be represented in making those laws, either directly by their own votes or by the votes of others authorized to vote for them. But it is certainly something new to allow men to vote for representative of others, and yet not to be represented themselves. And this is precisely what this amendment does.

The country will regard with some surprise the passage of such an amendment as this by so large a vote and against the declared sentiments and opinions of so many members who had denounced it. It was doubtless due to the conviction that some remedy was required for the evil of unequal representation, and to the fear that it would not be remedied at all if this particular method should be rejected. This led very many to vote for it who did not approve of it in any point, but who preferred this with all its evils to nothing at all. We doubt the wisdom of their action. Upon so serious and important a subject as an amendment of the Constitution, men can scarcely afford to peril great and fundamental principles for the sake of correcting a temporary and partial evil. It is much wiser to wait until the evil can be corrected in some safe and proper way, or until it corrects itself, as it inevitably will within a very few years. So far as the House is concerned, however, this point is settled. But the Senate has yet to act upon it, and after that it must receive the ratification of three-fourths of *all the States*. He must be a very sanguine man who believes that this can ever be secured.

Senator Chandler's Proposal for Non-Intercourse.

From the Herald.

We give elsewhere the resolution of Senator Chandler proposing non-intercourse with England as a remedy for our grievances against that country, his speech in support of the resolution, and his letter repudiating the notion that it was a joke. His conclusion is, that if he dies before the bills are paid in full, satisfactorily adjusted, or retaliated for, he will die "pressing these claims, and will leave as a legacy to his descendants and successors the charge to prosecute till the claims are paid."

The radicals are not satisfied with keeping our domestic affairs in such a state of turmoil and confusion that no man can see how the country is to come out of its political and financial difficulties, but they want also to muddle and bewilder our foreign relations in the same way. Perhaps they even expect that a good noise over the foreign trouble may distract public attention from the game they wish to play on reconstruction. Indeed, if this were not their thought—if they really wished to sustain the honor of the country against a foreign foe—is it possible that they would so distract the national councils that the country cannot assert its honor with safety? Doubtless the whole country will agree with Mr. Chandler that the last communication from the British Government as to our *Alabama* and similar claims was unduly and improperly brusque, almost rude; and called on our part for so strong a declaration of our position in the business that nothing but an apology or bullets could follow. But what then? What is it and who is it that ties us down so that we cannot possibly make the declaration that our dignity called for? Who is it that compels the country to accept quietly a British snub? Mr. Chandler and his radical co-laborers, the men who prevent the arrangement of our domestic quarrels and keep up strife and division where there should be harmony, unity, and peace.

Mr. Chandler has begun at the wrong end. Let him and his fellow radicals go earnestly to work to settle the domestic affairs of the country; let them give us peace at home, and then as much non intercourse or even war abroad as they like. But while the country is kept as it is now, and Congress battles against the people, the country will answer to all proposals against England in the words of Mr. Lincoln, "One war at a time."

Practical Fenianism—How to Give the Irish People a Republican Government.

From the Herald.

The British press believes that the Fenian movement has had sufficient effect upon the Irish people to render them for many years even more discontented and uneasy than they had previously been under the harsh laws and bad Government of Great Britan. This is doubtless true, and there is evidence of the extensive workings of the agitation among the people in the proclamation of martial law in so many cities. Measures of this nature are not adopted against movements of which the Government has no fear. But there is danger that, unless wisely directed at the present time, Fenianism may do little else for the Irish people than to render them thus chronically uneasy and discontented, and to bring down upon them intermittent proclamations of martial law, to be used as a more convenient means of oppression than any other that Government officials can hit upon.

Wisely directed, however, the vast machinery of the Fenian organization, the fervid faith which its followers have in it, and the liberality with which all classes of our Irish people contribute to its funds, may be turned to excellent account, and may accomplish more for downtrodden Ireland than revolution ever accomplished for any people since the world went round. Fenian energies should be directed entirely to the single object of bringing the Irish people out of Ireland into this country. The Fenian Brotherhood should become, heart and soul, an immense emigration society, and their grand purpose should be to further this exodus of their countrymen. By acting with this view through all its agents, and spending its great accumulations of money in this way, Fenianism will do more for Ireland than it could have hoped to do in that country.

It will give the Irish people a republican Government, and to every Irishman a comfortable home. This it can never do in Ireland. Republicanism cannot flourish on that soil. Already in several Western States a movement to further emigration on a most extensive scale has been set on foot. This originated in Minnesota, but is widespread. These emigration societies propose to choose available lands and locate the emigrants as they come; and it is probable that some States will assist the measure with funds. This is practical assistance to the Irish. Let the Fenians give up their bitterness and curses, plots and plans and squabbles, and go to work in the spirit of these societies, and all Ireland may yet with reason bless the organization as the real salvation of the people.

Agricultural Exports 39 1-2 Cents Per Acre!

From the Tribune.

We have before us the census of 1850. It is rather old reading, but it contains lessons of wisdom which our agricultural brothers on the prairies should have studied long and long ago. Here is one of them, and we invoke their thoughtful attention to it.

The total products of agriculture in the United States in 1850 amounted in value to $1,326,691,326.

The exports of the same to foreign countries were as follows:—

Products of the forest	$7,442,502
Products of agriculture	26,471,756
Cotton	71,984,616
Tobacco	9,951,022
Hemp	5,633
All other products of farming	169,769
Total exports	$115,925,300

Deducting these exports from the total production above, the value of what was consumed in our own country was $1,210,766,026.

That is, farmers, only 8¾ per cent. of all that you raised and sold was exported to Europe, while 91¼ per cent. was bought and consumed at home. What a fact this is! How it completely demonstrates that all the British free trade arguments addressed to the agriculturists of the West, based on the value of the "foreign market," are lies!

But let us see, each of you farmers, what your individual interest in this famous "foreign market" was in 1850. You will be ashamed to look at what Mr. Mantilini called the "demuition sum total," and to think that you ever allowed a British importer's agent, quill-driving for a newspaper, or declaiming politically from a stump, to humbug you into the belief that it was a very desirable place to send your grain, pork, beef, and butter to. You possessed among you in that year, 1850, of improved and unimproved farms, 293,560,614 acres. Divide among these the value of your agricultural products of that year, $115,925,300, and how much do you get for an acre? *Just thirty-nine and a half cents!*

Oh, British Free Trade! Oh, Foreign Market! Oh, Illinoisian, holding in your hand 39½ cents for twelve months' use of an acre of your perfect land, the "demuition sum total" that political liars and lying imports have to give you, in support of the theory that the surest and quickest way for the West to get rich is to export food to Europe, and import manufactured goods!

Wise's Folly.

From the Tribune.

What country is there in the world (except ours) in which, after the suppression of a sanguinary rebellion, the remaining promoters would be allowed to meander about abusing their lawful magistrates, and blowing their own cracked horns for pleasure? Anywhere else, Governor Wise, if permitted to talk at all after a war like ours, would be forced to do so without the customary lingual apparatus, for his head would be off his shoulders, unless stitched on by his surviving friends. It is a pretty fair test of the strength of the Government that it allows this man to go on with his talking, and to assert that the Rebels were "pure patriots, loyal citizens, brave, honest, and devoted men"—in short, "immortal heroes and martyrs."

Perhaps we can afford to laugh at this to

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 325 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
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HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

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WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR

ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,

Patented October 25, 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking
CAPEWELL & CO'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 243 RACE Street, Phila'a,

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

12 8 uth s 3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers.

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.

The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way. BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

For sale by

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

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EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original colors, prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

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PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

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A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

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No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

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BAKERS' AND FAMILY

FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
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TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

O. D GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

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No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100 000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK

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SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R. CLARK, Agent.
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
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Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF BOSTON Saturday, February 3.
At noon, from Pier 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London. 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc. at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent
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FOR NEW YORK—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street

For freight which will be taken on accommodating terms apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

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NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT—The assortment of Braids Wigs Toupees Bandeaux, Bapillons, Roulcaux, Tondues, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere

11 29 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

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1 15 2m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON or "NEW DOCK," keeps to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains of Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan,	
	Treasury Notes	194 325 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99 550
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 600	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23 750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,180	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad company	8 580 0
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,630,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253,840 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 541 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 63.	INCOME FOR 1866, $810 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
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George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Samuel Wilcox. | Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss

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Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CRAM, Secretary. 2 20 1y

THE FASHIONS.

Idwinter Styles—The Empire Bonnet—Cloaks and Furs—Dress Goods—Modes—Evening Dresses—Head-Dresses.

The New Year came in, not royally, with flaming banners athwart the morning sky, but in the most lachrymose and dismal of moods; the festal First of January looking damp contempt on the gay drawing-rooms and fleecy toilets displayed in its honor. The round of days since then has been hardly more cheerful. Grey skies and chilly rains, sharp sleet, and an occasional petulance of snow on the part of this eldest daughter of the year, have tempted to inglorious ease in the artificial summer of the drawing-room. The Amazons who walk every day, and defy the treacherous and immitigable horrors of our streets, come home, indeed, with chilly feet, and noses blushing celestial-rosy red, but elate with the fine intoxication which deep draughts of oxygen induce.

Dear, wise virgins, who thus keep your lamp of health trimmed and burning, this daily out-door season is excellent, even though your peripatetic school of philosophy be not of the highest, and you lounge down Broadway only to be seen and to meet the bodies comin' frae the town. Nature's romances are a great deal better than Mrs. Henry Wood's, and gathering new forces from the vital air a wiser occupation than making crochet slippers and vases called Decalcomanie. But why will you put Folly's cap on Wisdom's head, and take that uninviting promenade in purple and fine line, with rings on your fingers and bells on your toes?

Does nobody read the *Tribune*, or is that prophet not without honor save in his own country? Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little, have we insisted that the first law of good taste is fitness. Lacking that, silk of Shiraz seems but dull of hue, and diamonds lose their lustre. Of thirty women whom one shall meet on Broadway, to-day, not one will be well dressed. The pearl-colored poplin, with its profuse trimmings, this silk with the blue of Heaven caught in its shining web, this gorgeous fabric wherein the invisible spirit of wine sits imprisoned, these moire-antiques whose tender green is like the meadow-mosses, these countless robes of black, plainer only in color, and enhanced in cost by garniture of jet, and steel, and velvet—why, these are toilets for Compeigne, or Sandringham House.

Oh! Mesdames, you make the artistic heart ache! While we experience a January thaw, what do you with your best apparel on? You point triumphantly to the pretty festoons of your drapery and the gay petticoat. But a passing omnibus will splatter you, and a Celtic handmaid, dragging foul skirts, brushes by you, leaving a fatal stain upon your shining robes, and the melting snow above the eaves drops alike on the just and on the unjust. Then you go home in an omnibus, your damty skirts sweeping against the vile steps, and resting, perchance, on the unworthy knees of an itinerant vender of old clothes, whose ten cents entitle him to the same consideration at the hands of the stage company with yourselves, or President Johnson. If the streets be not wet, they are dusty; for New York has no knowledge of that nautical experience described as "between wind and water." Then the impalpable atoms ground from the pavements by ponderous wheels, fill the air, sift into your dresses, and cannot be expelled.

Excellent daughters of the Republic, the wealth of Cresus would not acquit you of this vulgar waste. You may *afford* to dissolve pearls for your wine cup, but if you do it, you are vandals; and you may *afford* to destroy your wardrobe for a whim, but if you do it while barefooted babies sweep the snowy crossings, and implore you for the penny you find it too much trouble to bestow, you win a shining rank among that large and lovable class of our fellow-beings called Snobs.

For the street, and especially such streets, and in such a climate as ours, plain, serviceable fabrics of wool are the only wear. They are so pretty, now, as to satisfy taste as well as good sense. Stout water-proof—the heavy French linsey, rich Empress cloth, and Lupin's merinoes, falling in folds whose grace is inimitable, are the best materials, and all for the excellent service they render, are economical in the end, though costly at first. The French ladies, tired of pins, which tear the dress, and strings which untie, or are never in the right place, and pages which wrinkle and injure the skirt, and all other known means of elevating their drapery, have abandoned all alike, and substitute a distinct dress for outdoor wear, whose festoons and sashes are sewed on the petticoat, and can by no chance be disarranged.

The objection of the expense involved in the additional dress, which is fit only for walking, is partly set aside by the consideration that the skirt is so short and narrow as to require but little material, and partly by the fact that its patient merit takes all the spurns of the unworthy streets, to the great gain of costlier apparel. The petticoat, not quite four yards round, falls to the ankles. The dress, of the same width, is looped at least six inches above the hem of the petticoat. The cost of the suit, in wide material, would, therefore, be but trifling, and the saving of time, and trouble, and temper, involved in the daily festooning of voluminous folds on a base not half wide enough to receive them, a relief for which the sex will be grateful.

While the French Court wore its customary suits of solemn black in memory of the buried Majesty of Belgian, the walking dress of the ladies was black poplin, festooned over short petticoats of the same sombre fabric, whose folds no crinoline expanded. Whether this tenuity was but a freak which the fantastic melancholy of the moment prompted, or whether it is another of the faint and far-off prophecies of the banishment of hoops, which have so long floated in the fashionable air, no oracle can tell. The highest London authority pronounces only narrow and plain skirts "distinguished," but, in the same breath, "from the body of contraction, plucks the very soul," by announcing that this change certainly began in London and not in Paris. Moreover, the wide gored dresses are more popular than ever, the costliest materials being made thus. And it is said that the lovely Empress grows stout, and will not relinquish the arbitrary hoop, which, if it does not improve ugly figures, at least forbids beautiful ones to assert their superiority.

With the short dresses the question of booting becomes important. In the street, plain black kid boots, buttoned or laced above the ankle, are the proper attire for the feet. Nothing is more unbecoming, or unfit, than the large rosette so often seen on them, which makes the foot look broader, becomes frayed and draggled, and has rightful place only on a slipper, where it covers the sharp juncture of the shoe with the stocking. For full dress, boots of the exact shade of the robe, slippers of white or black kid, or satin, or of bronze, and white satin gaiters of a new design are worn. The latter have, with the trim compactness of a boot, the appearance of a slipper, which is so universally unbecoming. By a quilling of ribbon, and an ingenious arrangement of clocked silk over a rose-colored lining, the shape of the slipper and the tint of the silken-hosed and dainty foot are secured. For $20, and the contingency of a possible pinching, from which the flesh would shrink were it not upborne by the triumphant spirit, any dancing belle may see

"Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice steal in and out,
As if they feared the light."

It is rumored that the

EMPIRE BONNET

has had its brief day. It is so rigid and so unbecoming that it has no claim on fashionable regard beyond that of a "little brief authority." In Paris, the Fanchon, and half-square crown less shapes still hold a place in evening dress. A very ugly modification of the Empire, with Marie Stuart point, brim rolled at the ears and with crown like a quart pot, is seen in the windows and very rarely on the street. It is said that there remains in ambush, ready to be loosed upon a groaning world, a new device of the milliners, called the Phrygian. This enormity resembles in front the caps worn by the Irish ladies who dispense apples and gingerbread nuts amid the silvery silences of Park row, and, at the back, the helmet which Hamlet doffs to the vindictive shade. The crown, made very high, is surmounted by a bunch of flowers, above which shimmer airy puffs of gauze, from whose dizzy elevation two long streamers fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again.

The effect of this extraordinary structure is mildly described as "rather trying to the face." Bonnets are smaller than ever; "gay motes that people the sunbeams;" a costly concession to that prejudice of society which demands that the head be covered out of doors. A lace handkerchief would be equally serviceable, and much prettier. Peacock's feathers, tipped with gold, bullion fringe gold, and silver cords, cameo antiques linked with gold, imitation pearls, and other grotesque horrors, disfigure these atomies, and reconcile us to their diminutive size. This season witnesses the apotheosis of the bizarre and pretentious. It is the result, perhaps, of our feverish life and sudden wealth, and of the untaught desire for beautiful costumes and surroundings, which seeks in novelty what it can find only in fitness and elegance.

CLOAKS

and other outdoor garments present no novelties. The coachman's cloak, with two or three round capes, is somewhat worn, and is serviceable, as the capes can be detached, and the garments thus adapted to variable weather. The Paletot is still the favorite style. For *negligé* and in heavy materials the French sacque is the preferable shape, because it not only is, but *seems* so easily adjusted and convenient. A close-fitting garment, with small sleeves, requires time and care to arrange properly, and therefore belongs only to an elaborate toilette. Opera-cloaks are made in colors, and almost universally dispense with the pretty and venerable hood, displaying in its place long sashes of rich ribbon, or pointed folds of the material edged with white Yak fringe, or a broad apron ornamented with satin folds, and a fall of fringe with silver pendants, looking at night like a shimmer of dewdrops.

FURS

have become so expensive that, possibly by reason of their costliness, sable and mink muffs are superseded by those of astrakhan, of velvet, trimmed to match the walking suit, and, in mourning, of crepe, bombazine and crocheted worsted, black, white, and purple. Some of these are exceedingly pretty, and as they can be made at home, might be a charming economy. They are greatly preferable to the coaser furs, because they are genuine, not pretending to be better than they are. The dark furs command so factitious a price, that ermine, long accounted the royal wear, can be bought for very much less than a good set of mink. Its delicacy, however, makes it useless except for a full toilette, and it is not a wise purchase unless one has a serviceable suit of mink or sable. Ermine, with neglige attire, is like diamonds on ungloved hands, or bracelets at breakfast.

There will be no new materials in

DRESS GOODS

until the delicate-footed Spring ordains a flush of primrose color, pink, and blue, and emerald, in dainty prints and muslins, behind the plate-glass of the Broadway windows. The shop-keepers, ignoring those fine instincts of our fallen natures which induce us to desire the loveliest fabrics at the most reasonable prices, express their avarice in such frightful numerals as forbids all but prodigals to buy. A silk at less than $3 a yard is hardly worth the added expense of making, and modest merit feels that those shining robes at £6 are not at all too good for it. But if we send money to France in this reckless fashion, it needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that the national poor-house will be the impecunious result of our republican experiment. In Paris, Monsieur Dupin, Procureur General, from his place in the Senate, denounces "the unbridled luxury of women." It is plain to see, he thinks, that both manners and morals are becoming corrupted.

The aristocratic world vies with the *demi-monde* in the passion for tasteless and bizarre displays. Private fortunes cannot meet the demand upon them, and genteel swindling supplies their lack. Family life becomes impossible, and the parental relation is but a name. And he implores rich and reputable matrons to form leagues, in the name of Sweet Simplicity, and save the nation from disgraceful bankruptcy of money and morals. Yet France is not wasted by a four years' war—is not exporting gold for luxuries which they cannot afford—does not look abroad for fabrics which she can make as cheaply, if not as daintily at home. At a breakfast recently given at Compeigne to a distinguished American, it is said that the Empress, either as a pretty whim, or in compliment to the simplicity of American ideas—alas! not of American usage—wore a plain dress of linsey-woolsey, with linen collar and cuffs. It is further asserted that, whether a convert to the fierce Dupin, or driven to severity as the only bulwark of exclusiveness, the beautiful Eugenie ordains the most rigid simplicity in her artistic toilette. Dear Democrats, who follow Royalty through so many devious ways, do take this phenomenal straight-path, and find it Wisdom's chief thoroughfare. In

MODES

there is infinite variety. The old fashion of dresses in two colors is revived. A robe of black silk is looped up on one or both sides with a rich array of cords and tassels, to display a simulated petticoat of blue or green or crimson silk. The head-dress of bandlets, and a bright bow at the throat, match this lower skirt in hue. A costly green silk has an over-dress of black falling below the knee, and looped with sashes of green. A closely fitting waist-coat of green and a jaunty black open jacket complete the costume. These robes are not tasteful, judged by the highest laws of dress, because they make patches of color, insist on rigid outlines where Nature indicates none, and allow no flowing folds from girdle to hem. But they have that indescribable air which women call style, and two old dresses can easily be made into a fresh and attractive new one.

Flounces, except on thin dresses for evening wear, are scarcely seen. The most elegant skirts are very long, and entirely plain. Heavy cord is still sewed around the bottom, and sometimes makes a pattern of shamrock leaves where the breaths join. Round waist with belt, and costly buckles of fanciful workmanship, are fashionable. Basques of various shapes, slashed, battlemented, and pointed, and jaunty jackets of velvet, silk, cashmere, and white alpaca, trimmed with thread lace, are much worn. The sleeves, in all cases, are very small.

When the fashions of the Empire perish, it is rumored that in the Egyptian costume the Court will cry "the King is dead, long live the King." Exactly what that mode may be, an appalled imagination refuses to surmise. But one fancies that the present crinoline, which is a transcript of the Pyramids, must be an integral part. Trimmings stamped in the hieroglyphics, triangular buttons, and wide, flat ornaments of gold, are faintly foretold. Will the fair Eugenie, in her new attire, float down the Seine in a shining barge which burns on the water, and so supply the harmonious background for the gorgeous costume which belongs only to an indolent and luxurious age and a tropical clime? Otherwise, there is no element of congruity between it and our own time, and any part of it introduced among us will be a ridiculous and tawdry sham.

EVENING DRESSES

display new and pretty fancies. The berthe, time-honored and costly, gives place to a floating scarf of tulle, or classic Grecian folds. The ugly peaks, whose longevity threatened to become immortality, have suddenly vanished, and round waists only, with the charming and innumeraole variations of the Swiss bodice, are *de rigueur*. Thin dresses are very fashionable. Tarletane, figured and plain, Swiss muslin exquisitely fine, diaphanous tulle, and gauze, are made in a hundred dainty fashions. For the most part, they are worn over an under-skirt of white silk, which obviates the difficulty all modistes and ladies' maids experience in making the petticoats of cambric and muslin fall in artistic folds beneath the filmy veil.

Tarletanes are puffed to the waist, and a tunic of some thick, pale silk often enriches the snowy robe. Many women, innately luxurious, or fond of display, always select silken attire for ball or party. It is noticeable this winter, however, that the highest fashion insists on a thin white corsage, even with these regal skirts—a decree as sensible as artistic; for the dust of the ball-room settles on the shoulders, and the hair is too apt to soil the high, close waist, or perspiration to ruin the sleeves. The white bodies are tucked, puffed, or plain, and ornamented with ribbon and lace, in the form of a berthe, when high, and gathered in folds when low. The sleeves are very small, with needle-work or lace cuffs. When the corsage is low, no sleeves are worn, loops of ribbon finishing the waist at the shoulder. Sashes of silk, or broad ribbon, in long bows at the side, or behind, fall from the Swiss ceinture.

HEAD-DRESSES

are various. The hair, generally worn in the coil of the Empire behind, is so frizzed, curled, puffed, and waved in front, as to afford little room for improvement. The bandlets still remain in favor. Bright ribbons are passed through and through the hair, and fastened without flowing ends. Flowers and feathers are worn in the ball-room, but less universally than in former years. Chains, cameos, and gilded butterflies alight on sprays of lace, are seen; and the heavy braid in coronet form appears on heads where it is beautiful, and on heads which it deforms. The manner of arranging the hair must always be a matter of individual concern. There are no canons, because the character of the face and the shape of the head are the absolute authority, from which there is no appeal. We may conceal nature's outlines where they seem faulty, but we cannot violate them without incurring the reproach of ignorance and bad taste.

Finally, the fashions, which are distinctively new, are, with a few shining exceptions, distinctively bad. Dear ladies who read the *Tribune*, and are therefore wiser than your sex, a month hence we shall ring again at your door-bell and drink skal with you in your morning coffee. Till then, most noble friends, think upon this:—No novelty is worth the buying which is not in itself beautiful, nor is any beautiful thing to be discarded because its fashion is no longer new. Giving heed to this golden rule of costume, your wardrobe will become not only excellent, but economical; and if not clad in the court dress of Fashion, you will at least go draped in the seemliness of Wisdom.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
8 24 1y WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESNUT STREET

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
11 14 tuth PHILADELPHIA.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photographic Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 0 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, new bimade casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or interior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 18

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA AND CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; FOR CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7 50 P. M.

Train for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 20 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 40 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9 40 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 2 45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 56 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 6 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7 05 A. M. and 2 30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 00 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1 48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 00 A. M., passing Reading at 4 45 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 9 45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1 30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6 00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 5 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.. 3 00
At 12 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger),... 2 25
At 6 and 11 30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2 25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 8 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5 6 and 11 30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 45 A. M., 4 30 and 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25
The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7 30 and 11 15 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5 and 6 45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10 30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 A. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3 45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 6 Warnut street 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1 00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11 10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7 30 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7 20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6 00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3 47 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1 45 P. M., arrive at New York 1 15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. B. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—DR. J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 45 P. M. for Baltimore

MEXICO.

Important from the Rio Grande—The Bagdad Affair—Movements of Escobedo—Correspondence Between Generals Weitzel and Mejia Regarding the Sending of American Troops to Bagdad—Protest of the Commander of the French Fleet in the Rio Grande—The Prospects of the Liberals, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, January 21.—A few days since Cortinas determined to visit Bagdad, and with some few of his ragged followers started down the river. Hearing of his approach, Colonel Enrique Mejia, who had been left in command by Escobedo, hastily crossed the river to the American shore. The renowned bandit, upon reaching the city, proposed to assume command; but the American officer who, with a detachment of men, was protecting the city from pillage and destruction, under his orders, refused to recognize any Liberal officer, save as a subordinate of Escobedo, and would not allow any plundering, and so Cortinas returned to the city disgusted. There are at present in the place eighty-six Mexican soldiers, being a portion of the Imperial troops which turned over to the Liberals when the city was captured. These men are quietly at work upon the fortifications. The American troops are on guard over the houses and property, with instructions as mentioned in the correspondence below.

General Escobedo recently left here for the purpose, as he stated, of joining his command at Camargo, and with the ultimate view of investing and capturing Matamoras. Since then he has not been heard from, and rumor now has it that he has joined the Imperialists. While this is to the highest extent improbable, it would not surprise me at any time to learn that he had abandoned all attempts to rid this frontier of the Imperialists. Certainly the results of his efforts at harmonizing the discordant elements which make up the Liberal party here have not been of a character to encourage their continuance.

R. Clay Crawford, who came down here some weeks since with so loud a flourish of trumpets, only succeeded in spending a few thousand dollars, and demoralizing some of the negro soldiers. And this practically ends the short campaign, if it may be dignified by that title, resulting in the capture of Bagdad.

The Bagdad affair is regarded here as a great practical joke, and certainly the incidents as they occurred are calculated to excite laughter. It has, however, its serious side; thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, many have been driven from their homes, and, doubtless, had it not been for the protection extended it by the American commander, the place would have been laid in ashes.

As will be seen by the correspondence below, General Weitzel intends investigating the facts connected with the capture. I am assured that this will be searching and thorough, and doubtless such steps will be taken as a due regard for the neutrality laws may demand. Already several parties connected with the pillaging of the place have been arrested and brought here. They will be placed on trial at an early day.

The prospects of the Liberals upon the Rio Grande are very gloomy, and this on account of the utter inability of the leaders. Maximilian has not more than twenty-five hundred men on this border, and yet the Liberal chiefs have not energy and capacity enough to drive them from it. If the condition of the Liberal cause throughout Mexico is well exemplified on this frontier, it is beneath the dignity of a great nation to recognize it or base any political action upon it, and this despite the fact that the people are republicans at heart, and would be happy to see Maximilian driven from the country, so they could be assured of a Government which would protect them in their lives and property.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS WEITZEL AND MEJIA

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, January 18, 1866.—Major-General Tomas Mejia, commanding line of the Rio Grande.—General:—I am directed by the Major-General commanding the Department of Texas to explain to you the reasons for sending a guard of my soldiers to Bagdad, and the orders which I gave them.

I sent three hundred men of my command to Bagdad at the request of General Escobedo. They are still there. The act was one of pure humanity, in the interests of the peaceful citizens of Bagdad, and had no relation to the cause for which the opposing forces are contending.

My orders to the commanding officer are that he should preserve the peace and protect property and life in Bagdad; that he should obey no orders but those emanating from his superiors on this side; that under no circumstances should he perform any military service for either party; that if an attack be made on the town he remain, if not too much exposed, and if the French were successful he meet the commanding officer under a flag of truce and explain the reasons for his being there, and then withdraw; but that, in case his men were very much exposed, to withdraw at any time when, in his judgment, it ought to be done.

I have also been directed to investigate into the circumstances of the capture of Bagdad.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
G. WEITZEL, Major-General commanding.

IMPERIAL ARMY, MEXICO, MEJIA'S DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS, MATAMORAS, January 19, 1866.—General-in-Chief:—General—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note dated yesterday. I have given my government notice of all the occurrances that have taken place in Bagdad.

Accept General, the assurance of my most particular respect, TOMAS MEJIA, commanding.
To Major General WEITZEL, etc.

It will be seen that the "little Indian" is noncommittal and not communicative.

THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER PROTESTS.

Soon after the capture of Bagdad the commander of the French fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande called upon Brevet Major W. T. Clark, at Brazos, and requested permission to march a body of marines belonging to his command from Brownsville to Brazos to join their ship there.

The request was forwarded by telegraph to General Weitzel, who granted it as an act of courtesy to a friendly nation, stipulating that it would not be regarded as a precedent. The French officer here learned for the first time that the American soldiers were in Bagdad, and, without waiting for an answer to his request, returned to his ship and sailed away, doubtless for Vera Cruz. He left behind him the following protest:—

ON BOARD WAR STEAMER "TARTAR," OFF BAGDAD, January 19, 1866.—General—Your troops have crossed the Rio Grande. They are at Bagdad at this moment. Whatever may be the pretext I protest in the name of the French Government against this invasion of Mexican territory.
HENRY DE LE PLANCHE,
The commander of the French man-of-war stationed off the Rio Grande.

To the General commanding United States forces on the Rio Grande.

It is anticipated here that the act of General Weitzel in placing troops in Bagdad, although the city was thereby saved from pillage and destruction, will be construed as a hostile act, and that efforts will be made to embroil the country in difficulty on that account.

I may remark in this connection, that the course of General Weitzel in this affair is approved by his official superior.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

A gentleman who recently arrived here from the City of Mexico confirms the usual reports of the unsettled condition of the country, even in those portions where Imperial rule is most firmly established. He reports that Maximilian is strongly fortifying the capital, and all cities of which he has possession.

GENERAL TOMAS MEJIA.

The rumors of the removal of General Mejia which have reached here, based on statements of correspondents in the interior, are not credited. General Mejia is the best officer for his present position in Mexico, and Maximilian could not remove him with safety. I am well informed that he recently received an order to fall back from the frontier upon Monterey should he find it untenable.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Weather—Skating—The Fenians—Fires and Explosions—High Rents—The Lake Erie Pirate—Gold—Business, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.

The skating to-day is, of course excellent, and the various parks are crowded. During the past week over 250,000 persons have visited the Park lakes, and it is not improbable that at least 225,000 of that number were at one time or another on the ice. There were nineteen days' skating at the Park during the month of January, during which time nearly 700,000 persons visited it, the largest number in any one month since the opening of the Park. The following is a detailed account of the visitors on each day during the past week, with a total for the month:—

	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.
From January 1	11 248	2,344	45,270	17 513
January 25*	402	15	176	335
January 26†	81 193	91	377	10,635
January 27‡	69 541	109	1 683	7,961
January 28†	60 [illegible]	38	477	6,433
January 29†	24 944	86	629	5,923
January 30‡	15 482	50	936	1,423
January 31§	28,798	100	2,307	650
Total	661 440	2,822	51,865	49,650

*Rain. †Skating and sleighing. ‡Drizzly rain §Skating.

Of course the Park has been the most largely attended of any of the various skating grounds, but at all there was a large number of visitors. The following is a correct statement, or as nearly so as possible, for the month of January:—

Fifth Avenue pond	80 000
Union pond, Williamsburg	70 000
Capitoline Lake	64 000
Sylvan Lake, Hoboken	60,000
Washington pond, Brooklyn	41 000
Chichester's pond	32,000
Other ponds	25,000
Total	874,000

This, added to the number at the Park, will give a grand total of over one million persons who have taken advantage of the continued frost to enjoy their favorite winter pastime.

On Saturday a package of "bonds of the Irish Republic" was sent to a banking house in San Francisco, from the O'Mahony headquarters, preparatory to being sold to the circles favorable to O'Mahony in the Pacific region. The amount transmitted was $130,000. The future, however, must decide whether these bonds will be purchased.

It is stated that British agents are now watching the arms in Philadelphia for which General Sweeney was negotiating some time since, with a view to call, if necessary, on the President to prevent their removal for any insurrectionary purposes to Canada.

Yesterday formed no exception to the general rule which during a considerable portion of the present winter has prescribed for us in this region a dose of extra cold weather on Sundays. The mercury was well down in the twenties through the day, and at 12 o'clock at night had fallen to eighteen degrees above zero.

The present condition of the house market, and the great increase in rentals demanded for business places and offices in New York, have attracted the attention of the public, and there is considerable excitement upon the subject in the minds of those who have to pay rents as well as those who intend purchasing real property.

A fire which broke out between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning in No. 205 Chatham street, and extended to Nos. 204 and 208, caused damage to the three buildings and stock of goods therein estimated at about six thousand dollars, the principal part of which is covered by insurance.

An explosion occurred about seven o'clock last evening, in one of the stills of the new oil refinery, on the corner of South Eighth and Provost streets, Jersey City, and the building was soon after enveloped in flames; but its most valuable stores were saved, and the total loss is estimated at only about five thousand dollars. The flames which followed the explosion lighted up the sky over this city, and for a considerable distance around, most brilliantly.

The steamer *Kill Von Kull* sunk at the foot of Fortieth street, North river, yesterday afternoon, and about one hundred cattle on board of her were drowned.

Mary Ann Wheeler, alias Catharine Simmons, and a boy named George Garrison, were arrested Saturday, charged with stealing a diamond pin valued at $750 from Herman Marcus, of No. 22 John street. They were caught in the act, the woman attempting to place the jewel back where it was lying to avoid an arrest. Both the prisoners were committed for examination.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of G. G. Barnard, P. J., and Ingraham and Clerke, J. J., met on Saturday, and after rendering a few decisions, adjourned to Monday the 19th inst., at 10 A. M., at which time there will be rendered some highly important decisions—at least it is so understood by the bar and the reporters.

The case of Charles H. Coles, a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, and reported to be one of the Lake Erie pirates, was up again on Saturday in the Supreme Court Chambers before Justice Sutherland. Major-General Hooker made an amended return, which was duly traversed by the counsel for the prisoner. There being an issue of fact thus made, the Court said the only way was to refer it for the purpose of taking proofs. By consent of the respective counsel, Mr. Brewster was appointed referee, who is to hear testimony on Wednesday next, and make his report to the Court as soon thereafter as possible. The further hearing before the Court was adjourned to next Saturday.

From a report made by the contractors for cleaning the streets, it appears that the occupants of 10,042 houses in this city are in the habit of throwing ashes and other refuse into the streets. The residents of the Seventeenth Ward appear to be the greatest offenders.

Gold opened this morning at 139¼. Government securities firm and tending upward. Money is plenty at 5@7 per cent. Exchange on London 108¾. Business moderate. 575 vessels in port to-day. FULTON.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The following is the condition of the New York banks for the week ending February 3:—

Loans, increase	$2,102,546
Circulation, increase	528,331
Specie, decrease	2 169 285
Deposits, decrease	4 759 000
Legal-tenders, decrease	1,522 896

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 5.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 Pa 5s	86	100 sh Reading	s5. 49⅛
$200 U S 7-30s July	99	200 sh do	49⅛
$100 do June	99	200 sh do	b15 49⅛
500 sh Ph & E	b69 29½	100 sh do	49⅛
300 sh McElrath	s5 1⅞	300 sh do	b10 49⅛
200 sh Mingo	2·6	100 sh do	2d 49⅛
100 sh Maple Sh	b30 4¾	100 sh do	b10 49⅛
100 sh do	4 4⅝	100 sh Susq. C'l	b30 14⅛
200 sh Wm Penn	⅛	200 sh Cata pt	s10 34⅛
300 sh do	⅛	100 sh Union Can	8⅞
100 sh Excelsior	7-16		

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL 2 2 1y

FOURTH EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 5.

Prize Money Transactions.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Prize Money Division of the Fourth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, for the month ending January 31, 1865:—

Number of claims on hand January 1	8759
Number received during the month	1492
Number settled during the month	1447
Number on hand January 31	8804

Prizes are now ready for distribution to the crews of the United States steamers *Massachusetts, Patapsco, Wissahickon, Princess Royal,* and *Chocura,* the captors of the Rebel steamers *Persia* and *Alabama.*

Bounties for Non-Commissioned Officers

The Second Controller has decided that non-commissioned officers mustered out on consolidation of regiments before the reduction of the army commenced are entitled to the installments of bounty which had accrued while they were in service.

The Union Pacific Road.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha have reported favorably on the construction of the first forty miles, and T. C. Durant, Vice-President of the Road, has received from the Treasury Department $640,000 in Government bonds, the amount due on the section referred to.

Southern Testimony About Freedmen.

A letter from Mr. Reed, of New Orleans, to an officer of the Treasury Department, says that in some of the parishes the freedmen are fleeing for their lives; that they refuse to work for their former owners, but are seeking Northern men, for whom they are desirous to work on any terms; and that when employed by such men they work faithfully and industriously. They say that their old masters oppress them the same as formerly.

Rebel Drafts for Collection.

General Spinner on Saturday mailed to Europe, for collection, three captured drafts of $50 each, drawn by Colonel Harrison, of Jeff. Davis' military family, to the order of Secretary Trenholm, and by him indorsed, upon Brown, Shipley & Co., the Rebel bankers of Liverpool. Several captured English drafts have heretofore been sent forward for collection, but returned with the indorsement of "No funds." As the Government has knowledge that these are good, the action of the Liverpool bankers is awaited with special interest.

Heavy Indemnity Paid.

It is currently reported in diplomatic circles that the wife of the Italian Minister has recently been paid $50,000, by order of the Quartermaster-General, for property destroyed before her marriage, and while she was a Southern sympathizer, and resident of Natchez, Miss.

Military Rendezvous Discontinued.

The Military Rendezvous at Burlington, Vt., has been ordered discontinued.

The National Academy of Sciences.

At the session of the National Academy of Sciences, recently held in this city, the following officers were elected:—President, A. D. Bache; Vice-President, Joseph Henry; Home Secretary, Walcott Gibbs; Foreign Secretary, Louis Agassiz; Treasurer, Fairman Rogers; Council, M. C. Meigs, B. A. Gould, Z. L. Le Conte, and W. D. Christy.

Union Soldiers Reburied.

The bodies of the Union soldiers who fell in the skirmishes near Falls Church in 1861, are being disinterred for reburial in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Arlington.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) stated that he would have voted for the bill to guarantee civil rights had he been in the Senate on Friday when the vote was being taken.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the petition of General Sheridan and other officers, asking for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) presented the petition of the citizens of Detroit, asking for a Protective tariff. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Chandler (Michigan), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to prevent the issue of American registers to vessels whose owners procured foreign registers during the war, and asked that it be passed immediately.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) asked that it lie over until to-morrow, as it was a very important measure. So ordered.

Mr. Foot (Vt.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for the report of General Roberts setting forth his views on the best mode of reclaiming swamp lands in the basin of the Mississippi.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, providing for taking a census of the inhabitants of the United States prior to October 1, 1866.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) offered a resolution for an amendment of the rules so that one day in the week be devoted exclusively for public business, to be known as "the white man's day."

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) the resolution was tabled.

Mr. McClurg (Mo.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to levy contributions on the seceded States to defray the expenses of keeping up the standing army to preserve the peace. Objection being made, it was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to take into consideration the subject of removing the National Capital, in order that its site may be accommodated to the population, and greater security rendered to legislation by removing it from the possible attacks of foreign enemies and domestic menaces.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Burning of Railroad Property.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 5.—The depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Lawrenceville, near Pittsburg, including the round house, carpenter shop, engine shop, with eleven locomotives, was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 4 o'clock. There is no insurance on the loss, the amount of which is unknown, but is very heavy.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Stocks are lower and dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Illinois Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 87½; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 100; Erie Railroad, 77; Western Union Telegraph, 57½; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 109; do. 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 102½; do. 1865, 102½; 10-40s, 94½; Treasury notes, 99½; One-year certificates, 98⅝; Gold, 139½.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller comes before us this evening in a part which she only can play, the part of the "Duchess of Malfi." This fine tragedy was written by John Webster, in 1623, about three-quarters of a century after the birth of Shakespeare. As a play, it has the improbabilities of construction peculiar to the dramatists of that age. But the conception of the plot is original, full of passion and interest. It is as grandly tragic as any of the plays by the ancient Greek authors. If the public went into convulsions and women fainted at the plays of Euripides, there would be far greater reason for the public to thrill with horror at the very grandest delineation that was ever portrayed. Mrs. Waller needs no puffing, no advertising, no falsification of facts to ensure her success—she has genius, and that genius has been fully recognized. Mr. Waller will play the part of "Ferdinand," in which he has achieved a reputation.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The title of the play *Black Mail* would seem to indicate that the scene of the play would lead us amongst the critics. It is not so; the play refers to a romance of Parisian society, and proves that the far-famed police of that city is not incorruptible. The play is stirring, full of incident, and with Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Ward, and Miss Orton in the cast, cannot fail of being a great success.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke will appear this evening in the character of "Tony Lumpkin," and also in "He's Jack Shepherd," one of his most ludicrous parts. Miss Germon has returned from New York and resumes her position here, which is good news to the public.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wallett, the great jester, is still in the midst of a great success. His witticisms are so genteel, and his humor so delicate, that every one who attends the performances goes away delighted. Ward's cloud swing, and Zoretti's tight rope achievements are wonderful, and nightly secure rounds of applause.

THE BALL TO-NIGHT.—The pleasant entertainment prepared by the Sängerbund Musical Society comes off this evening, and it promises to be one of the finest balls of the season. It is not simply a ball, but a melange, in which exquisite vocalism and instrumental harmony will be prominent features. It is the intention of the managers to exceed any ball of the season in brilliancy of ornamentation and splendor of the *mise en scene.* The immense Academy will be thrown open to the public, and every preparation that can be devised has been gotten ready for the delectation of the participants. The Germans understand the methods of successfully preparing terpsichorean amusements. The Sängerbund stands at the head of the German Musical Societies of the country, having taken the prize at the contest in New York during the past summer. Our citizens should do all in their power to encourage and support so deserving an organization.

CONCERT OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—This excellent musical association give their second concert on next Friday evening, on which occasion Mendelssohn's oratorio of *Elijah* will be given. Persons who are fond of grand sacred music should by no means omit this opportunity of enjoying their specialty. A public rehearsal is to be given on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. Their previous concerts have been eminent successes, and the attractions of the present occasion are sufficient to draw a crowded house.

—"Tip" Prentiss, son of Major-General B. M. Prentiss, left Quincy, Illinois, recently, on skates, with a despatch for Lagrange, fourteen miles above, and made the run up in fifty minutes. He remained there thirty minutes, and then started on his return, and ran down in fifty-five minutes, having made the round trip of twenty-eight miles in an hour and forty-five minutes, running time, and been out only two hours and a quarter.

SKATING PARKS.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
Twenty-first St. and Columbia Avenue.
THE GREAT MATCH ON SKATES
BETWEEN
Mr. Swain, of New York,
AND A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE
PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB
Will certainly come off between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.
ILLUMINATION AND MUSIC THIS EVENING.
TAKE RIDGE AVENUE CARS.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
GRAND MASQUERADE FANCY AND CITIZENS' DRESS CARNIVAL,
GRAND MASQUERADE FANCY AND CITIZENS' DRESS CARNIVAL,
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON and EVENING,
February 5, weather permitting,
AT UNION PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
Many friends and subscribers have added their names to the subscription list, and pledge themselves to be present in fancy costume.
The proprietor has eighty fancy costumes which he will let his friends and subscribers have the use of gratuitously, on this occasion.
A band of music will be present to enliven the enchanting scene.
Extra illumination from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Ample accommodations for 5000 visitors. Warm rooms, hot viands, good ice, and unprecedentedly superior skating.
GREAT NOVELTY.
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY erected on the west Park for this occasion.
Ladies' and Gents' Photographs taken on skates. Get your Photographs taken in fancy and skating costume.
Extra doors, extra gates, and extra preparations are being made for this extra occasion.
Single admission 25 cents. No half tickets sold. No complimentaries admitted. Take Fifth, Eighth, and Union Cars. 1t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
By the kindness and genius of the Western Steam Engine Company the Park last night was flooded again, and this morning presents to its patrons a surface smooth and beautiful.
Skating to-day, all day and evening.
The Central Park Band in attendance afternoon and evening. 1t

SKATING—SKATING.
SPLENDID SKATING ON THE
PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
WITH ALL THE ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS PARK.
There was SPLENDID SKATING on this Park a part of last week, DAY and NIGHT, which can ONLY be produced by OUR PATENT RIDE PLANE, which is not in use in any other PARK IN THIS CITY.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS 25 CENTS EACH. To be had at entrance. 1t*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton. Five results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given 2 3

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
L
REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.
READ WHO SAYS SO.
* * * * * * *
From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off a sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.
A
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
N
From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 906 Hutchinson street, Philada.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.
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